Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH 1827. No. 1945.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE [illegible]OWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, [illegible]tiffs, against HORMASJEE BHI[illegible]EE MERJEE, CAWASJEE [illegible]JEE, and NASSERWANJEE [illegible]JEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
28th day of April 1827.

H. M's 6TH REGIMENT.

ANY Person or Persons wishing to Contract for the Supply of BEDDING for the use of HIS MAJESTY'S 6TH REGT. (agreeably to a pattern, to be seen at the Quarter Master's;) SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Commanding Officer will be received untill To-morrow, the 13th Instant.

The Tenders to be sent to the Acting QUARTER MASTER.

WM. HORNBY,
Actg. Qr. Master.
6th Regt.

COLABAH,
6th September 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 13th Instant,

FINE Old London Particular MADEIRA, in Bottles, English CLARET, Bengal Shoes, Britannia Metal Teapots, Bengal Twine, Mocha Coffee, and other articles.

Meadows Street, 12th September 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow, the 13th Instant.

PICTURES, Books, Fowling Pieces, Swords, and a variety of Articles of Furniture.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A NEAT
BENGAL BUILT,
BUGGY,
Meadows Street, 12th September 1827.

Messrs. Frith Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY
Wednesday 12th September,
AS UNDER.

BROAD Cloth Bombazetts, Long Cloths, Lariest Cotton Handkerchiefs, Book and Jaconet Muslins, Mulls, Sheeting Cloth, Hats, Fine and Course, Cameo Pictures, Red Herrings, Looking Glasses; A variety of Books, a Child's Cot, a grand Piano Forte, and two Square Ones, Swedish Tar, Europe Patent Cordage, Blue and Green Paint, False Jewellery, Scarfs and Shawls, with a variety of Goods.

AT ½ PAST ONE
WILL BE PUT UP
A CAPITAL LARGE
SIZED BAY
PONY,
FIT FOR THE SADDLE OR
TO DRIVE IN HARNESS,
BRED FROM AN ENGLISH MARE.
Nesbit Lane, 12th September 1827.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

THANKFUL for the liberal share of Public favour they enjoy, and which they will spare no exertions in their endeavour to merit, have the pleasure to announce to their Friends, that they have added to their stock of fresh Supplies, by the purchase of a choice investment brought out by Captain Clarkson of the Bolton, which contains in addition to those articles already, advertised per Enterprise the following viz.

Burton Ale in Hhds.
Soda Water in stone Bottles, from Schweppe and Co.
Rich cut Glass and Plated Ware.
Hanging Lamps of the newest fashions.
Fine Poland Starch.
Playing Cards with Colored Backs.
Snuff of sorts from Proctor.
Fancy Cuttery.
Books of Prints, Caricatures &c. &c. &c.

Fresh Supplies of all descriptions upon reasonable terms may be had upon application at their establishment.

Nesbit Lane, 12th September 1827.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A MOST Splendid assortment of Elegant London made Jewellery and Silver Ware of the newest Fashion, by the express order of the late MR. KEMPT and have exposed the same for Sale at their Rooms.

Nesbit Lane, 12th September 1827.

For Sale,

AT THE
GODOWNS,
OF
Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co.

A FEW Pipes of very fine Old London Particular MADEIRA, imported per MARY, at Rs. 700 per Pipe. From NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCH and SCOTT, also very Superior CLARET of the Vintage 1822 direct from Messrs. SNEYD, FRENCH and BARTON of DUBLIN in six and three Dozen Cases, at Rs. 40 per Dozen.

Bombay, 12th September 1827.

MESSRS. BAZETT FARQUHAR CRAWFORD and CO. beg to intimate, that in consequence of the death of their late partner MR. JOHN FARQUHAR their business will be conducted from the 1st proximo under the firm of BAZETT, COLVIN, CRAWFOD and CO.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL 1827.

THE ESTATE OF

THE LATE CAPTAIN CHARLES WILLIAMS FORMERLY COMMANDING THE SHIPS FUTTEH ALVADOOD AND DURABLE AND LASTLY THE SHIP DIANA.

ALL Persons having any Claims or Demands whatsoever, against the above Estate, are requested forthwith to present the same in person, or by their duly Constituted Attorney, or Attorneys, to the Undermentioned on or before the 31st July 1828.—from and after which period, they will be precluded from any Settlement with the Executor, who will then close the Accounts of the Estate, by the final distribution of the Assets, among the Legal Representatives of the Deceased, under the WILL.

And, all persons, howsoever indebted to the said Estate, on Bond, Promisory Note, or otherwise are requested forthwith to settle the same accordingly.—Dated 30th April 1827.

BOURDILLON AND HEWETT,
Solicitors to the Executor,
(3) 8, *Bread Street Cheapside, London.*

To be Sold,

VERY CHEAP.

A PAIR of Strong well Matched Carriage Horses, with or without Carriage and Harness. For particulars apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane. 12th September 1827.

FOR SALE.

AT
Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co.
IN FORBES'S STREET,

SWEET LISBON WINE, Portuguese PORT WINE, and a few Boxes of BLOOM RAISINS.

Bombay 12th September 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE C. HOULTON ESQUIRE, deceased late in the Civil Service of the united Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be Granted to MARTIN WEST ESQUIRE, Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Side of the said Count all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of September 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT YAMNABHOY Widow, WASSOWDEW RAGOONATHJEE and BABOOJEE RAGOONATHJEE the representatives of the late RAGONATH DADAJEE bargained to dispose of their Oart consisting of Two Wheels called Showkowdy near the Gunneswaddy, with Houses out Houses and Building, belonging to the late RAGONATH DADAJEE.—Any person having any Claim upon the said property to appear and mention to MADOWDASS RUNSORDASS within 14 days from the date hereof dated this 11th day of September 1827.

MADOWDASS RUNSORDASS.

Passage to London,

TO SAIL 1ST DECEMBER,
THE
FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
Lady Nugent,
OF 600 TONS,
R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER.

HAS Superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 12th September 1827.

For Passage to London

CALLING AT ALEPEE.
THE FINE SHIP
DUBLIN,
OF 320 TONS
Capt. William Stewart.

HAS good accommodation for a small party, and will Sail in about ten days.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 12th September 1827.

Passage to London,

TO SAIL 1ST JANUARY.
THE FINE
CALCUTTA BUILT SHIP,
CAMBRIDGE,
OF 800 TONS,
CAPT. JAMES BARBER H. C. S.

HAS very Superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 12th September 1827.

TO SAIL
THE FIRST WEEK
IN NOVEMBER,
FOR LONDON DIRECT,
THE FINE FAST SAILING COPPERED
and Copper fastened Ship
BOLTON, A 1.
600 TONS,
John Clarkson,
COMMANDER,
(LATE OF THE CUMBRIAN.)

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For particulars enquire of Captain CLARKSON at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 12th September 1827.

Passage to London.

THE FINE SHIP,
CATHERINE STEWART FORBES.
OF 500 TONS
CAPT. INGRAM CHAPMAN.

MAY be expected to arrive here early in September, and will sail for London in the middle of November.

The K. S. Forbes has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 12th September 1827.

For Freight or Passage
TO LIVERPOOL.
THE FINE SHIP
CLYDE,
OF 450 TONS BURTHEN.

HAS good accommodation for Passengers and will Sail early in next month.—Apply to the Captain on board or at the Office of Messrs. DIROM AND CO.

Bombay, 12th September 1827.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

Bombay 12th September 1827.

NOTICE.

MRS. A. M. TERRELL to prevent her friends from forming an impression prejudicial to her reputation from an Advertisement, that appeared in the COURIER of Saturday last, inserted at the instance of her Husband, Capt. T. K. TERRELL; and intimating that she had left his House without his permission.

Mrs TERRELL admits it to be true, that she has left her husband's House, in his presence, to seek protection in the House of her relatives; and that she was constrained to do so from the unmanly treatment she experienced from her Husband; which will shortly form the subject of legal investigation in the Supreme Court.

Bombay, 12th September 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH AUGUST 1827.

No. 281 of 1827.—The undermentioned Cadets, and Veterinary Surgeon, are admitted on this Establishment in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors from the 28th Instant, the date of their arrival on the Ship Bolton. The cadets for the Artillery and Engineers are promoted to second Lieutenants, those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the date of their rank to be settled hereafter.

Artillery.

340 Mr. Charles Henry Boye.

Engineers.

329 Mr. Thomas Metcalf Blois Turner.

Infantry.

328 Messrs. Edward Green.
333 " Frederick Westbrook.
337 " Alexander Malet Haselwood.
344 " John Ramsay.

Medical Establishment.

Veterinary Surgeon Billinghurst Pitcher.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank.

Major J. Moor Artillery.—arrived at Bombay on the Ship Bolton 28th August 1827.

Lieutenant H. N. Ramsay, 34th Regiment N. I. do. do. do.

Assistant Surgeon Stewart, Medical establishment do. do. do.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1827.

No. 282 of 1827.—Assistant Surgeon Daniel Fallon, has returned to his duty by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors by the ship Mountaineer which arrived on the 27th instant.

No. 283 of 1827.—The following promotion is made.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign S. J. Stevens to be Lieutenant vice Beck deceased.—Date of rank 21st August 1827.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1827.

No. 285 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind that part of the General Order of the 11th of February 1825 (No. 61) which prescribes that Military Insane Patients be sent to the Civil asylum nearest to the station where the Corps may be serving; and directs that in future all such patients be sent to the asylum at the presidency.

No. 286 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Revenue Department to accept Lieutenant Stack's resignation of his situation in the Department of the Revenue Surveyor of Guzerat, and that Officer is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 287 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following description of the boundary Line for the new cantonments at Deesa be published in General Orders.

The Relative position of Deesa cantonment lies about three quarters of a mile distant, in a north easterly direction from the Village of Rajpoor.

The Limits of Camp commence at a small Hindoo place of worship on the Verge of the Eastern bank of the Bunnaas, and about 250 yards South of the Muselman Burial ground, on the flank of the general Bazaar.

	Bearing.	Yards.
From this point the Boundary line runs over some low uncultivated soil, till it reaches a large tree on the rising ground and about 300 yards north of the Beon road,	S. 68 E.	1,351
Thence the line takes a direction over some uncultivated ground intersected by a deep dry nullah to the trunk of an old Kandah tree, to the north eastward of Commissariat Hay stacks, and distant from them about 280 yards	N. 45 E.	1,479
It then runs over some lately cultivated spots intersected by a narrow dry nullah, to a small Peeloo-tree on the rear of Cavalry Parade	N. 62 E.	880
From thence it continues over a cultivated piece of ground and some thin low jungle, to another small Peeloo Tree, on the Verge and North of the Cavalry Parade.	N. 30 W.	768
Again it continues over sloping low jungly ground, crosses the road to Rampoor (Burrah) after which it leaves the infantry Parade about 100 yards on the left till it reaches the Trunk of an old Peeloo Tree	N. 58 W.	1,545
From this spot the line takes its directions over jungly ground, and a cultivated space intersected by the road to Rampoor, (chotah) to a point on the brink of the Bank of the Bunnaas, distant about 500 yards from the large dry nullah on the right of the general Bazar, and leaving a deep dry nullah a few yards north of it	S. 54 W.	1,548
Hence it runs along the Banks of the Bunnaas of the small Hindoo place of worship (the commencement of the limits)	South.	

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1827.

No. 288 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to pass the following regulations for the original supply, the renewal, and transfer of Cavalry Equipments and the allowances to Officers Commanding Troops for keeping them in repair applicable to the Regiment of Light Cavalry on this Establishment.

Government to be at the first expense of supplying every Regiment of Cavalry with saddles and Horse accoutrements, and also of renewing the Equipment upon the following conditions.

When a complete set of Saddles, Bridles and Horse accountrements, shall be delivered to each Regiment, the monthly allowance for keeping in repair the saddle and accoutrements for each Horse, is to be reduced to one Rupee per month.

List of appointments supplied to a Regiment of Native Cavalry by authority of Government.

Bit and Bridoon, 1 set of head-stall and reins, 1 saddle, 1 pair of stirrups, 1 pair of stirrup leathers, 1 girth double, 1 sircingle, 1 crupper, 1 valisse or cloak bag with straps, 1 ditto pad, 1 breast plate, 1 pair of holsters with leather caps, 1 pair of ditto straps, 1 Carbine-bucket,* 1 Strap, for the equipment of each Horse.

To be renewed every eight years if European, and whenever worn out, if Country saddles loss in action, or destroyed by unavordable accident, to be replaced separately.

N. B.* Altho' 10 Carbines per Troops are only allowed to the Native Cavalry, yet 1 carbine-bucket is necessary to each saddle.

One complete set of Sneffle Bridles for the Regiments.

Furnished by Government in the first instance afterwards kept up by troop officers.

The Snaffles which are supplied to Regiments on their first formation at the public expense, are to be considered as coming under the description of Horse appointments required to be maintained complete, and in good repair, upon the monthly allowance in queston

These articles to be served out in the first instance to the several Troops, being previously surveyed by a Committee of Officers of the Regiment, and the allowance of one Rupee per month, commencing from the 1st day of the month after the survey, is to be granted to Commanding Officers of Troops for keeping up the complement in future.

The Commanding Officers of Regiments shall certify in the monthly Returns, the existence of the prescribed complement of Stores, or the deficiencies

Whenever an Officer is removed from the command of a Troop, or whenever an Officer is about to quit his Troop on any account that is not deemed to be occasional absence, a Regimental Committee is to be assembled for the purpose of examining the whole of the Horse furniture and stores belonging to the Troop, and the Officer is to be called upon to make good any deficiencies previous to his departure from the Regiment and according to an equitable adjustment to be determined by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, who is to exercise a general controul and superintendence over the whole.

When an officer happens to be appointed in the Cavalry to supply a vacancy, (i. e. to the Command of a Troop) he shall be required to purchase on an equitable valuation such of the stock of spare articles &c as may happen to remain in store the property of his predecessor.

Whenever Cavalry may be ordered to march, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will prefer an indent on the Commissariat, for such carriage as may be actually requisite for the conveyance of the spare saddlery, and other Troop stores, not however exceeding under any circumstance the proportion of three camels per Troop even upon taking the field. In moving merely from station to station, one Hackery per Troop may be substituted for camels.

Government will in future provide store room in Garrison or at fixed stations for the preservation of the saddles and Horse accoutrements; and the buildings now used for this purpose, will accordingly be kept in repair at the public expense.

Saddlery lost or destroyed in action, or by unavoidable accident during the course of the public service will be replaced as heretofore from the public store; and country saddlery which the emergencies of service may occasionally require to be issued, are not to be considered as affected by the present rule fixing the period of duration at eight (8) years, which is only applicable to those articles that are of English manufacture; country saddles or harness will therefore be received from the public stores whenever they become unserviceable, which is to be ascertained by committees of survey in the usual manner.

In addition to the fixed establishment of artificers already maintained for the general purposes of the Regiment, one Moochie and one Blacksmith, on the usual rates of pay will be allowed by Government to each troop, with which they are to be regularly mustered and detached on all occasions.

The Regulations for the renewal of the saddlery of the Native Cavalry, are extended to that in use with the Horse Artillery.

The saddlery at present in use with the army, will however be expected to last until the expiration of eight years, from the date of its having been received from Store, and is to be kept constantly in a state of perfect repair by Officers in charge of Troops.

It will be the duty of all Officers in command of Divisions and stations, to ascertain by frequent and minute inspections that the Saddlery, Harness, Equipments, and accountrements of their respective corps are maintained in a perfectly efficient and serviceable state by the Officers drawing the allowances for that purpose, and the Honorable Governor in Council accordingly enjoins on the part of all commanding Officers, a particular attention to this most important duty.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1827.

No. 289 of 1827. The following promotion is made.

2d Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Ensign David Manoe to be Lieutenant, vice Hardy deceased,—13th Nov. 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST SEPT. 1827.

Mr. H. Borradaile, Senior Assistant to the Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur for Candeish.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, Acting Senior ditto ditto.

Mr. Erskine, Junior Assistant ditto ditto.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, Senior Assistant to the Judge and Crimnal Judge in the Northern Conkan.

Mr. D. A. Blane, First Assistant to the Judge and Session Judge of Poonah, to be stationed at Sholapore.

Mr. J. Warden, Second Senior Assistant to the Judge and Session Judge of Poonah.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The discussion which originated with the Ex-Sheriff having occupied a great portion of time, I beg to suggest to that functionary, the propriety of bringing that matter to a close—With that view, allow me to enquire whether he intends to call any additional witnesses in his support, and particularly any witnesses to character. If nothing further appears in the Courier on Saturday, I purpose summing up, as briefly as possible, the case next Wednesday, for the decision of the public---It has been the object of the opposite party to conceal the real merits---but it shall be mine to disclose them, that every honest man may form his own judgment.

GIOVANNI,

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.

By giving the following verses insertion in your valuable paper you will oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER AND READER.

JOAN OF ARC.

I saw the maid, like stern Minerva, press
Undaunted through the hottest of the fight:
Unmoved she gazed upon the falchion's flash:
The spear's rude clangor sounded to her ear
Far sweeter music than the rural pipe.—
Calm was her look; but in that calmness dread,
There shone a fire divine, which made the foe
Tremble with awe, and cast the innoxious spear
And harmless falchion at her charger's feet.

——————————I saw the maid,
A chain bound captive, doomed to cruel death.
I saw her stand surrounded by her foes,
Like panting stag beset with savage hounds.—
Unworthy mortals! libels on the name
Of human kind—they tamely saw her die,
Whom, a short time before, they had revered
As angel sent from God—and when the flame,
Ascending, freed her from this vale of tears,
Valour and Justice spread their downy wings
And hid their faces from man's cruelty.

JASPER.

We trust we can fully appreciate the kindness of our correspondent in sending us the above lines, and yet doubt their claim to originality; for we labour under an impression of having seen similar ones before—We therefore, beg of our friends in future to state whether their contributions be intended as original.—It is a common trick here to hoax Editors in this way;—and, not to cite older instances, believe we may safely refer to the columns of the last Courier for an example. EDR.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"We have some room for Correspondence this week" But as we wish to offer a few remarks on S——'s favor, beg to delay its insertion until next week.

The passage of the Styx, will likewise appear in our next.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8⅛ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 100⅜ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas.
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99⅛ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Madras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 105 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106-1-50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 221	B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 213	Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106¼. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being intrinsic value.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER 1827.

We have had arrivals from Europe in the past week, but none bringing later intelligence than already announced by us---We continue the debates in both houses of Parliament, which are equally interesting as former ones. The Editor of the Madras Courier has had reason to change his opinion as to the stability of the Administration---he thinks, also, "it will (*now*) stand."---We extract from the Madras papers interesting news as to the affairs of Portugal and Spain, strongly confirmatory of the opinions sometime ago expressed by us.

The Editor of the Iris, with wonderful condescension—that noble characteristic of mighty men—deigned on the 28th Ultimo, for the *first* time, *openly*, to notice our "dull vapid and pe urile" Journal—In passing certain strictures upon an article respecting Company's securities that appeared in the preceding Gazette, he was graciously pleased to say, it was "well *worth* the attention of capitalists" though "*much* too long" for his precious pages; and yet he could both find a place for, and time to urge captious, empty, and ignorant objection against closely *condensed* information, *much* more valuable than any that has ever graced the columns of the Iris.—We have no wish however to point out to the Editor of that Journal the worth of that information, as the *considerations* that induced him to abstain, contrary to common candour or courtesy, from republishing it when endeavouring to detract from its general utility, had no connexion whatever, with the intrinsic value of the article in question.

Its "*immense* circulation" he felt assured could not be "MOST *congenial* to the notions and feelings" of his money lending patrons, and he no doubt fancied, while trying to make it appear that the investment of capital in Company's securities was more troublesome than advantageous, he should *profit* thereby and injure the Gazette———Perhaps he might intend it, as the first blow in prosecution of his conceited boast that he would "soon write down the Gazette."*

We will now answer the braggart—and in the spirit of Lord Goderich's challenge to the Ultra Tory faction (the deserted friends of the Iris) say to him, give us an open field and no favor, we will then leave the world to judge, whether it be quite "so easy a matter" to put us down.

We return however to the main subject.—We have now to kick down the flimsy fabric erected by our adversary, and in order that it may fall with full effect, and at one grand crash, beg to display it entire to an admiring public.

"There is an article in last Wednesdays
"Gazette well worth the attention of Capita-
"lists. It is much too long for our pages;—
"we can therefore only allude to its object,
"which is, to induce persons possessed of
"money, to vest that money in Government
"loans, and to employ public agents in the
"transaction in preference to private.—This
"measure, it is shewn, is more economical and
"more secure than the one generally adopt-
"ed.—We doubt, however, whether it is so
"convenient a plan for persons in business
"requiring occasional sums, as the deposite of
"their property in the hands of *bankers* and
"agents.—It is true, as our cotemporary ob-
"serves, that the loan notes may be sold in
"the Bazar at a trifling discount, which the
"interest accruing thereon will more than
"cover, but commend us to the simple hookum
"on the banker, honored at sight, in prefe-
"rence to higgling with a shroff and suffer-
"ing an inconvenient delay. The sugges-
"tion, however, is addressed principally to
"large capitalists, and to them perhaps our
"slight objection hardly applies.

It is more convenient, then, to deposite money with private agents, than to vest it in public securities!—We deny the assertion,—but we must not permit ourselves to be in too great a hurry—Let us see what we have to contradict before we do contradict it—The Editor of the Iris speaks of "Loan Notes"—Does he mean, Bengal Loan Notes, or Bombay Treasury Notes?—Our article of the 22nd August treated upon both.—He has not said that his remarks are confined to one—These securities are however quite dissimilar, and observations on the one, cannot apply to the other—We are "at a loss to divine" whether this is an intentional confusion, or an ignorant blunder—Judging from the "*spirit*" of his remarks we should say it was wilfully done—He perhaps was aware that the whole strength of his objections, tested in their obscurity; and probably said to himself—I will heave a stone, if it don't hit Jack, it may hit Jem.

We have before had occasion to admire the the happy ambiguity of this *author's* language, but are now really puzzled to get at his meaning—To Loan Notes his remarks have not the shadow of an application, and he does not once mention Treasury Notes.

We will be charitable however, and, for the sake of his credit, suppose, that in speaking of Loan Notes he means Treasury Notes.—His observations now assume some degree of plausibility. He says "commend us to a hookum "at sight, in preference to higgling with a "Shroff and suffering inconvenient delay" in the sale of a Treasury Note—Let this correct Editor draw on his Agent for two or three thousand Rupees, and see if he will cash the draft at less than two or three months sight!—Reader have you ever had a few Ten Pound Bank of England Notes in your pocket? Are they not most "convenient for persons in business?"---A Treasury note for Rs. 100 can be as readily obtained, and as readily passed---no merchant will refuse to receive it in payment.---It is a legal tender in the discharge of all Government dues.—A Treasury note will lie quiescent in your waistcoat pocket, and all the while earn interest; and, without your endorsement, it is not available to any

* This generous intention has been expressed "in "a drawing room or a mess room" but it shall not pass "with impunity."—We were, of course, out of the way when it was "uttered,"—

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person who may steal or find it.—If you lodge a lac of Rupees in the Treasury you can have a thousand One hundred Rupee Notes for it, and may pay them away at your convenience; but should your Treasury Notes be all greater than the Sum you may wish at a moment to command, just direct your Cash keeper, or butler to go to the bazar, and get hard Cash for one, and in less than half an hour, he will return with the Rupees, having probably paid ¼ per Cent in discount (never at any time more than one per Cent.) and received two or three per Cent interest on the transaction. If you are no great arithmetician you may imagine a difficulty in the calculation of interest on Treasury Notes, but that calculation, even, is reduced to simple multiplication.—So desirous is the Government of rendering the investment of money in this way easy and convenient, that they cause the total amount of daily interest on each Note, to be placed at the head of it, and by multiplying the same by the number of days which the note has run, the product shews at once the interest due upon it.

Treasury Note transactions are we trust now intelligible to the dullest comprehension.—No Iris "*prating*" will now [illegible] indolent people from vesting money in such Notes—Had the Editor of the Iris taken the trouble to study the effusions of some of our *real* correspondents instead of racking his brains for punning [illegible] ock ones, he might have saved himself this exposure, and his friends a portion of their business---The sapient Candidus says "an injudicious friend is the worst of enemies"-Giovanni will also tell him, that in provoking a discussion of a delicate nature it ought to be well managed---Or the Don might ask him in return for his "[illegible] leave the Courts alone" [illegible] "stick to [illegible]

[illegible] clearly cast[illegible] be continually correct[illegible] we therefore crave a few minutes more to finish the job. We have exposed the ignorance and fallacy of the Editor's reasoning on Company's Securities; but have only remotely hinted at his motives for *not* leaving that subject "Alone".---They centre in grovelling Self Interest. He wishes to "curry favour" in every quarter. Actuated by that motive, he commenced (but never ended) in his paper of the 17th July an article upon the gross licentiousness of the press, and "*prated*" much about gentlemanly feelings, drawing rooms, and mess rooms, in a strain "most congenial to the notions" of the friends of Mr. Parry whose conduct had been exposed in the preceding Gazette, and who held at the time a prosecution for a libel in *dreadful* uncertainty over our devoted head; and he was subsequently actuated by a similar feeling in *prudently* stifling his embryo account of the proceedings in Court on Mr. Parry's celebrated motions when he found that the tone assumed by the Hon'ble Judges was not so very "*congenial*" to the feelings of that unfortunate gentleman---With an eye to the same curry favour object this veracious Editor week after week rudely refuses to publish the *no* letters of his *no* correspondents on the Giovanni correspondence---He! not he indeed! he would not make himself the "tool of party"! ---How came these poor innocents to subject themselves to repeated rebuffs? Why did they not send their letters to the other "two thirds of the Bombay Press"?---Steadfast in this one principle of action, he thinks he is at liberty to waver in every other, and veers in his politics with every change in political power.---In pursuit of the same object he some time ago found out, Oh wonderful discovery! that "the present was not a fit time to express his opinion on the Catholic claims"; knowing that Ult a Tory principles, *then*, required him to be the enemy of emancipation; but, Oh perplexing difficulty! he was aware that a word against the Catholics would lose him his Portuguese subscribers.-And ruled by the self same God "Self Interest" he continues to puff up his paper in every unfair way---"The *immense* circulation of the Iris"---"We are under the necessity of striking off fifty more copies of the four numbers of the Iris already published, to satisfy the overwhelming demand"---&c. &c. are all excellent lures to draw advertisements to the Iris.

The case of the Ship John Biggar having been briefly noticed by a cotemporary, we feel the less inclination, to make any observation upon it.—We are at all times reluctant to report the decisions of Courts of Justice, unless they are so authenticated as to admit no doubt of their correctness---we are aware, how easy it is, by the slightest *inadvertent* turn of expression to give a different meaning to what was intended.---We are at a loss to conceive how the question of fraud could have been fully brought before the Court, at so early a stage of the proceedings;* and therefore it is, we are at a loss to conjecture how that branch of the question could have been disposed of—It might have been incidentally adverted to in the course of the argument, but not as the ground upon which the judgment of the Court was finally required---We state this however, with great deference, knowing that the same thing often appears in different light, to different persons, and that two persons often disagree in their description of what they have each seen or heard---Leaving however this part of the subject alone, we should like to enquire what impression such a document as the following, would make, upon a person untutored on the subject of Exchange, and who was confiding in the honor and integrity of the persons making the representation---It is in that document represented that 24,000 Rs. are equal to £3,000! that is, that every Bombay Rupee is equal to 2 | 6! and that representation is also made by the agents of the purchasers.

"Two parties having offered for the purchase of the John Biggar, Messrs. Nicol and Co. in the sum of Rs. 22,000; and Captain Haviside, and Mr. W. H. Edmonds in Rs. 22,500, we are of opinion Capt. Kent should dispose of her for the latter sum, as we certainly consider 24,000 Rs. *the sum you have fixed for her when you say* £3,000; and that sum will be more than made up by the sale of her spare Stores, &c. The Chain cable and anchor, new Wharp and Kedge Anchor, Provisions &c. &c."

(Signed) J. & N. NASSERWANJEE.

Now what we would enquire into is this,—was Capt. Kent led astray as to the rate of exchange or not?—If he was, did it not become the purchasers, to rescind th[illegible] and allow him to [illegible] not th[illegible]

[illegible] connected with this [illegible] we may yet publish.

We observe from the Bombay Papers that the New Ship *John Biggar*, of 300 Tons, which recently arrived at that Port, after her first Voyage, was sold for 22,000 Rups. which is something less then £2,000!! These must be bad times for Ship Builders if this be the price their Vessels obtain.

The following extract announces the appointment of that distinguished Senator Mr. J. P. Grant as a Judge of the Supreme Court here---we presume in the room of the Hon'ble Sir Ralph Rice, who retires we believe in November next.

Letters from London mention that JOHN PETER GRANT, Esq. late M. P. for Tavistock, has been appointed a Judge of the SUPREME COURT of Bombay. He is a Barrister at LAW and a Scotch Advocate—and the author of a Treatise on New Trials,

THE COURIER.—SEPT. 8TH.

We understand that orders have been received from England to construct two ships for H. M. Navy in the Dock Yard of Bombay—one of 84 guns to be called the Calcutta, and the other a 46 gun frigate, the Manilla.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Robt. Hudson, 2d Grenadier.
Ensign A. Andrews, 7th Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. E. Bowlinson, 2d E. Rt.
Ensign C. R. Hogg, Do.
Mr. G. Collins.
Lt. F. McGillivray, Engrs.
Capt. Jameson, 3d L. C.
Ensign McMahon, Queen Royals.
Ensign H. James 20th Rt. N. I.
Lieut. C. Shirt, 20th Rt.
DEPARTURES.—Asst. Surg. James Stewart.
Lt. Hockin, 2d B. E. Rt.
Lieut. Wm. Coglan, Horse Ar.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 10th The H. C. Cruizer, Ternate. Lieut. Wm. Denton, Com. from Calcutta 6th June.

11th Ship Clyde (Free Trader). Peter Scott, Com. from Liverpool 12th May, Dorothy, Garnock, for Bombay to sail 1st June, Pomona, Highat, for Bombay.

Do. Turkish Brig of War Fullock, Hazaun Nacquda, from Juddah, 13th Mocha 28th Aug.

Passengers per Ternate.—Ensign McMahon, 2d Queen's Royal.

Per Clyde.—Mr. H Wm. Carter,

DEPARTURES.—5th Ship Hydery, E. D. O. Eales, Com. to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Frances Warden, Wm. Webster, Com. to Bengal

9th Ship Esther (Free Trader), George Robinson Com. to London.

19th Barque John Biggar, Henry Kent, Com. to Mangalore and Bengal.

Passengers by Hydery.—Capt. Wilson, Capt. Cartwright, Mr. Robinson.

By Frances Warden.—Mrs. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Carr, Lieut. Bruce H. M. 3rd Buff's Mr. Richd. Craggs, Geo. Smith, Asst. Surg. 31st Rts. N. I. Mr Reed,

By Esther.—Mr. & Mrs. Vaughun.

By John Biggar.—Anne Robinson.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Charles Kerr, for London.
Mountanier, for ditto.
Palambam, for Greenock.
Crown (Brig) for ditto.
Woolmany, for Penang.
Kusrovie, for Persian Gulph.
Futtay Islam for Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 10. Ship Sultan, T. Mitchell, from the Persian Gulph the 21st June, Bombay the 26th July, and Madras the 11th August.

17. Schooner Ann, E. Catteld, from the Cape of Good Hope the 5th June, Isle of France the 9th July, Madras the 3d August, and Eskapelly the 8th August.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

16. Ship Nerbudda, P. Falconer, for Rangoon

17. H. C. C. Ship James Sibbald, J. R. Forbes, for Madras.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The brig Guardian, Captain G. Sutherland. for the Mauritius, in a day or two.

REMARKS.

The Ann, spoke the brig Ellen, on the 12th instant, off Canoran Point, from Calcutta, bound to the Cape of Good Hope—all well.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship Sultan. Captain F. Mitchell, from Bombay:—Reverend Mr. J. Stewart.

Per schooner Ann, Captain E. Catteld, from Madras:—Edward Powney, Esq. Madras C. S.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per ship Vesper, Captain W. Wylie, from London:—G. C. Richardson, Esq.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

Ship Lady East, Evans, from Lisbon 4th M[illegible]
29. H. M. Ship Success, J. Sti[illegible]
15th August [illegible]

[illegible], for Rangoon

Vessels in the Roads, 29th August.

H. M. Ship Hind, Captain J. Furneaux.
H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. Surling.
Ship Minerva, Captain Probyn.
Ship Susan, Captain W. Hamilton.
Ship Coldstream, Captain G. Stephens.
Ship Lady East, Captain C. S. Evans.
Ship L'Europe, Captain Bandoeur.
Ship Recource, Captain B. Fenn.
Ship Eleanor Captain C. Tabor.
Ship Alexander, Captain McDonald.
French Ship L'Europe, Captain Feran.
Brig Catherine, Captain G. R. Hudson.
Brig Regia, Captain Charles Kail.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.
BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Davies, on Wednesday the 5th instant, Mr. James Brown, Conductor, on the H. C. Pension Establishment, to Mrs. Maria Thereza Bryce.

BIRTHS.—At Poona, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Rae, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Hardy Quarter Mr. Gen. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 4th Inst. at Matoongha, the wife of Quarter Master Sergiant Cawby, of the Golandauze Battalion aged 17 years and 4 months sincerely regretted by her relations and Friends.

At Rutnagiree, on the 30th August, Gertrude Eliza, the infant daughter of George Elliot Esq. aged 10 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Chandernagore, on the 12th August, at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend P. Paol, and on the 14th at the Cathedral of Calcutta, by the Reverend W. Eales, Thomas Clarke, Esq. of the H. C. Marine, to Miss E. F. Desbruslais.

On the 13th August, at the residence of W. Lennox Cleland, Esq., Garden, Reach, by the Reverend J. Bryce, D. D., William Montgomerie, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Bengal Establishment, to Eliza, second daughter of Alexander Graham, Esq. of Glasgow.

BIRTHS.—At Chandernagore, on the 1st August, Mrs. Rose Andrews, the wife of the late Mr. Oliver Andrews, of a daughter.

At Futtyghur, on the 2d August, Mrs. M. S. Hennessey, of a son and heir.

At Dacca, on the 10th August, Mrs. Charles Leonard, of a daughter.

At Dacca, on the 11th August, the lady of G. C. Wegnelin, Esq of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 15th August, Mrs. F. LaValette, of a daughter,

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 17th August, Mrs. A. Rodrigues, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 18th August, the wife of Mr. James Duhan, junior, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Chandernagore. on the 29th July, John, the second son of the late Mr. Olivier Andrews, aged 1 year.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 6th August Master Alexander Manuel, youngest son of Mr. John Manuel, aged 11 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th August, Miss Eliza Alfred, aged 12 years.

At Calcutta, on the 17th August, Miss Elizabeth Rodriguese, daughter of the late Mr, John Rodriguese, aged 12 years.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 17th August, Anne, the infant daughter of Mr. W. Stunner, aged 1 year.

At Calcutta, on the 18th August Mrs. Mary White, wife of Mr. Thomas White, Musician, aged 27 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday the 20th August, at Bangalore, by Rev. Mr. Malkin, Assistant Apothecary J. T. King, of the 2d Horse Brigade, to Miss Eliza Mathewson.

On Tuesday, the 21st of August, at Bangalore, by the Rev. Mr. Malkin, A. B. Lieutenant James Brigges; Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Mysore Division, to Sophia, second daughter of the Rev. George Marshall, Rector of Donagh, in the County of Donnegal, N. Ireland.

At St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, Captain M. A. Thomas, to the Widow of the late Lieutenant Roche, B. N. I.

BIRTHS.—At Pallamanair, on the 21st Instant, the Lady of Charles Roberts, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Vizianagram, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant J. C. Coffin, of the 12th Regt. N. I. of a still-born Child.

On the 26th Inst. the Lady of Captain Chase, of of a Son.

At Masulipatam on the 21st Instant, the Lady of Edward B. Glass, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On board the homeward-bound Ship "Thalia," on the 23d March, the Lady of Robert Waller Poe, Esq. of a Son.

At Rajahmundry, on the morning of the 15th Instant, Mary Rose, the Lady of H. Vibart, Esq. Civil Service of a Son, still born

At Sholapore, on the 9th August, the Lady of Lieutnant James Alexander, of a Son

DEATHS.—At Manantoddy in Wynaad, on the 17th Instant, Indiane Laura, the Lady of Captain Thomas Locke, after a short, but severe illness

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 15th May, Anne, the Wife of Robert Waller Poe, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late William Harington, Esq. in her 27th year.

On the 14 Instant, Captain Paul Secluna, of H. M. 4th Ceylon Regiment, after a lingering illness of several months.

At Kulladghee on the morning of the 10th Instant, Richard Jone, the Infant Son of Captain F. Weiland, 23d Regt. aged fifteen months.

On the 28th Instant, at the Carnatic Hotel, Mr. Charles Preston, Proprietor of the Hotel, aged 43 years.

At Royapettah on the 27th Instant, Elizabeth, the Wife of Mr. Francis Aubert, aged 21 years, leaving a Husband, 2 Children and a large circle of Relations and Friends to lament her loss.

Calcutta.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELLS
1s. 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	2 0
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs 96.	
	On ditto, 92 a 94 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills	5	0
Ditto on Private Bills	7	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5	0

Per Ct.

BANK SHARES.—Prem. Buy 5300 sell 52 0.

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
5,200	Bank of Bengal Share	5,000

SECOND *LOTTERY* FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE *CITY OF CALCUTTA.*

Eleventh Day's Drawing; Thursday, August 16th 1827.

PRIZES.

Nos. 4075 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 3827 4929 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 212 1554 1990 3973 4357 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2031 2036 2545 3111 3873 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 888 1943 2089 2160 2453 3002 3041 3073 3404 5105 5577 5969 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Twelfth and last Day's Drawing: Saturday, August 18th 1827.

PRIZES.

No. 2726 Prize of 100,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 2833 5751 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1740 3922 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 834 1370 1744 2319 2469 2689 3361 5717 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each

Nos. 359 1245 2189 2461 2598 4035 4663 4669 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

AUGUST 20th.

We have been favoured by a friend with the particulars of the truly wonderful escape of a gentleman from a Lion, while out hunting in the neighbourhood of the station of Kurnaul.

On the 20th of last May, Baron OSTEN and a friend, with their attendants were out hunting, and mounted on elephants, when they fell in with a troop of Lions. They succeeded in killing four of them, and were looking for a fifth, which the Baron had badly wounded when the enraged animal in the first place charged and wounded one of the pad elephants, and then charged the Baron's elephant. Seeing this, the Baron leant over the elephant to shoot the Lion, when most unfortunately the front part of the howdah gave way, and he fell head foremost over the elephant and upon the lion! The scene at that moment is more easily capable of being imagined than described. The spectators thought that it was all over with the Baron when they saw the Lion turning ferociously upon him with his formidable teeth and claws. The odds were indeed fearfully against him, but still, through the mercy of Providence, he escaped from the jaws of the terrible creature, but was severely wounded, having sustained a compound fracture of his left arm, four teeth wounds on the right arm, as also several lacerations inflicted with the axi-

*The injunction (the cause of the action) having been dissolved, the defendant carrying *costs*, may lead to some sort of inference on the merits.

mal's claws. He was also wounded on the forehead, besides contusions of his head and different parts of his body.

The baron was carried in on a dooly to cantonments, whence the party were absent 20 cos distant when the accident happened. He suffered for some time severely from the wounds and fractures, which were exceedingly painful.

Altogether it is one of the most miraculous escapes we have ever heard of, and emphatically illustrates the adage of *nil desperandum*.

Concremation.—On the 28th March of the present English year, in a Meeting at the East India House in England, one Mr. Poynder made a proposal to put a stop to the burning of Widows; and it was his wish that authority should be invested in the Bengal Government, wholly to abolish that practice. Against this proposal of Mr. Poynder, Colonel Stanhope observed, "we need not meddle with the religious practices of the Hindus; this custom has been in vogue among them, for a long course of time, and what necessity is their at present, for its discontinuance?" Four or five other persons, Directors of the Meeting, were of the same opinion; two only endeavoured to have the practice abolished, and the subject was therefore postponed to be considered at some future Meeting.

We are divided between joy and regret on hearing this news; we are exceedingly glad, that any measures for the discontinuance of concremation were prevented by Colonel Stanhope and other gentlemen of his opinion; and we feel sorry, that there should be any gentlemen inclined to interfere with a custom, which we have practiced for so great a length of time, without interruption. As we trust, that our religious institutes will never be opposed, while we are under the subjection of the equitable and glorious King of England, we imagine, that the subject of abolishing concremation, which has been now stopped, will not be agitated again.—*Samachar Chandrika.*

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, August 29.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28 *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26 *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....1, *Premium*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....2¼ *Discount.*

The *Cambridge*, Capt, Barber, from Pinang 19th July with Troops.

Supl. to the Madras Govt. Gaz.—August 28.

English News.

Mr. STURGES BOURNE.

The Right Honourable William Sturges Bourne, who has succeeded Mr. Peel in the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, is the only son of the Rev. Dr. John Sturges, many years a Prebendary of Winchester and Chancellor of the diocese, highly esteemed as a most upright man and an eminent divine, especially in his celebrated controversy with the Roman Catholic Dr. Milner, on points arising out of the latter's history of Winchester. After going through his education at Winchester School, Mr. Sturges became the contemporary of Mr. Canning at Christchurch, where the acquaintance was formed which led to their future intimacy, and the former's present elevation. After leaving Oxford, Mr. Sturges was, about the year 1798, called to the Bar, and had a tolerably rising share of practice, both at the Hampshire Sessions and on the Western Circuit. He had not, however, been many years at the Bar, when his promising talents, aided by his father's character and connections, attracted the attention of Mr. George Rose, who brought him into Parliament for his own borough of Christchurch; and he was soon after appointed by Mr. Pitt to the office which Mr. Rose himself had held—viz. that of one of the joint Secretaries to the Treasury, which he continued to fill till the time of Mr. Pitt's death in 1806; and it may be truly said, we believe, that no person enjoyed more of the society or confidence of the latter days of Mr. Pitt than fell to the lot of Mr. Sturges. On Mr. Pitt's death, he attached himself to the opinions and the political fortunes of Mr. Canning with whom he has occasionally held office but without any of that thirst for it which distinguishes more ardent minds. With the name of Bourne, he acquired some years since a considerable accession of fortune, which he has principally enjoyed in retirement, at his seat, Testwood, near Southampton, where, however, he was well known as an active Magistrate, and an incomparable Chairman of the Sessions—an office, however, which he some years since resigned. Mr. Sturges Bourne has been particularly distinguished by his knowledge of, and attention to the subject of the Poor-laws; which, together with his professional habits and pursuits, will qualify him for carrying into effect the legal reforms so successfully commenced by Mr. Peel. As an orator, Mr. Bourne has none of the higher requisites of the Premier; but his Parliamentary orations, though not frequent or elaborate, have always been distinguished by their suavity and good sense. As a gentleman and a scholar no man is more highly esteemed among his friends; and his public talents are best appreciated by his having long been named as a probable successor to the Speaker's Chair.

The appointment to the Foreign Secretaryship of Viscount Dudley and Ward must be not only a subject of congratulation to this country, but cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the other Powers of Europe: for since his Lordship distinguished himself some dozen or sixteen years ago in the House of Commons (then the Hon. Wm. Ward), he has resided principally abroad, till within the last two or three years, and is personally known and esteemed at most of the Courts in Europe; and from an intimate acquaintance with most of the leading foreign statesmen and politicians of the present day it is but fair to presume that he will add much valuable knowledge to the department over which he is to preside. In his private character, also, Viscount Dudley stands in the very foremost rank of eminence. In the possession of a princely fortune, and of a most liberal and benevolent disposition, the emoluments of office to such a nobleman can be but of the very smallest consideration in accepting an official situation, for it is a well-known fact that his Lordship gives away yearly, out of his own purse, much more than he can ever receive as Foreign Secretary. His late worthy father was distinguished as the most charitable nobleman of the age, and his present Lordship inherits all his father's benevolence, added to no ordinary talents. In the neighbourhood of his patrimonial estates (Himley, Staffordshire,) his Lordship is universally respected. Is a church to be built, * a hospital to be endowed, or any charitable subscription set on foot to relieve suffering want, his name is sure to stand pre-eminent on the list, thereby setting a splendid example to the surrounding nobility and gentry, by the munificence of his contributions, whilst his house displays all the hospitality of the old English barons.

It is now about 20 years ago since Lord Lyndhurst, the new Lord Chancellor, held his first brief, as leading counsel in an appeal case—"the parish of Sandiacre v. the parish of St. Mary, Nottingham." Our late Recorder (Mr. Balguy) was counsel for St. Mary. Mr. Copley exerted his utmost, and won his cause. It was remarked in court during his address, that the talents that day exemplified gave great earnest of, and would one day lead their possessor to eminence and fame. The prediction is now fully realized. We have this anecdote from the person who advised giving Mr. Copley the brief, and whom he always met with kindness when he saw him at the Derby assizes, as long as he came the circuit.—*Nottingham Herald*

Sir John Leach, the late Vice-Chancellor, was the son of an ironmonger, at Bedford, who was famous for making steel spurs. Sir John was first intended for an architect, and was placed with Sir John Taylor, for that purpose; but subsequently, and very fortunately as the result has shown, for himself, his destination was changed.—*Evening paper.* His brother, we believe, is now an ironmonger.

A most amusing caricature was published yesterday, relative to the late changes in the Cabinet. It is entitled "The Game Cock and the Dunghills." Mr C——g, as the game cock, is represented standing on a dunghill, crowing and driving seven dunghill cocks from him. The foremost to retire is W——n, and after him the L—d C——r, muttering "Resignation." John Bull is represented as a countryman with a pitchfork in his hand, applauding the courage of the game cock, and rejoices that the dunghills, who had so long eaten his corn, were driven from the Treasury. His Majesty is supposed to be looking from St. James's Palace, and asking John Bull's opinion as to the merits of the game cock.—*Times.*

COMMANDER IN CHIEF. In the event of the Duke of Cambridge accepting the high and important office of Commander in Chief of the Army, it is expected that the Duke of SUSSEX will succeed his Royal Brother in the Government of the Kingdom of Hanover.

We understand from good authority, His Majesty has signified his intention of visiting Tunbridge Wells this season, for which occasion due preparation will be made, and a suitable mansion fitted up.—*Brighton paper*

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*Lord Dudley is now rebuilding the parish church of Sedgley at his own private expense, the estimated cost of which is about 11,000£.

Alas, there are few Lord Dudleys now-a-days! In the above interesting sketch our readers will recognize some of the most ennobling features in the character of an illustrious individual whose departure from India we shall soon have to deplore.

[FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS OF WEDNESDAY.]

PARIS, MAY 1.—The English Ministry is at length constituted. If the measures which have preceded its definitive organization have produced entrance to the Councils of the Marquess of Lansdown, they have at least ensured his support, & that of his friends to the Administration of Mr. Canning. Scarcely weakened by the desertion of some of its former friends, and fortified by an Opposition which sometimes balanced with it the strength of the Government, when this Administration, which was represented as tottering, presents itself before the Parliament, far from having to calculate the doubtful chances of a success, the question was where the perils would arise? Let us acknowledge that, from the first moment, we have not admitted them. While the first place in the Council was disputed, we pointed out Mr. Canning as the political heir of Lord Liverpool. To those who imagined they saw him sinking beneath the rival portion of the Cabinet, we answered by announcing his elevation. To the feats of some, and the hopes of others, we answered, with respect to the delays necessarily produced by the reorganization of a Ministry, we opposed the confidence that nothing could arise from them but a community of concessions favourable to the desired union; and to those who calculated only on the violent contests in the Parliament, we repeat, with confidence, that Mr. Canning's success is certain. We congratulate England and France on the event, convinced, as we are, that the similarity of institutions can at least balance between the two nations geographical rivalship or commercial competition

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The French, though they have wild notions touching English politics, see the ludicrous side of a question with malicious sagacity. Thus, on the subject of the late *strike* in England, it is said here, that in addition to the secession of Earls Bathurst, Westmorland, &c., his Majesty's head cook has sent in his resignation; and that when the courier left England with dispatches, there was every reason to apprehend that the example of that functionary would be followed by a *femme de chambre* and a *blanchisseuse*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The important political events which have lately occurred, springing, as they have done, from causes philosophically contemptible, deserve very particular attention at the present moment; and in my opinion, a fair and open exposition of the real state of the case seems desirable, in order that the country at large may not be bewildered in its judgment, nor form, from a false picture of circumstances, a false estimate of its real interest and duty. From the very first of these events, it has given to myself the highest delight, and must have afforded to every sensible mind capable of right judgment in political affairs, a source of great satisfaction, to perceive the justice with which the opening events were viewed, and the unfolding page examined and commented upon, in your estimable journal. It is a common fault in political events for men to endeavour to discover hidden mysteries and occult springs of motion, where the train of circumstances has sprung from the simple and common principle of every-day passion and human folly. Into this error you have not fallen, while one at least of your cotemporaries, lending itself to the aid of a faction which it appears to consider still worth flattering, has sought in vulgar routine, to attribute to female, and even to Galenical witchcraft, events which have sprung from a source more natural and more efficient. Such attempts, however, though they fail in their object with clear and open minds, tend to produce, with the general mass, a false impression of petty intrigue, and disable them from viewing events as they really deserve, in a large and ample scope. The truth is, that in politics, though great consequences frequently follow trifling and silly impulses, yet great and general movements can only proceed from great and general feeling, over which neither the object nor subject have power enough to exercise direct control. The truth of the axiom, I assert, may be fully proved in the late events. A cabinet revolution has taken place, as great, proportionally, as the larger revolutions of larger bodies. The towers of pride, insolence, and ignorance, have fallen through their own rottenness and height, which had long withstood the batteries of honesty, truth, and justice. If we seek the causes of this downfall, we shall find them at once, without any other aider or abettor, in the powerful genius and superior mind of Mr. Canning. From the first moment that the best member of a weak and ignorant set introduced Mr. Canning into the Cimmerian closet, a change, became evident, which was hailed by the nation with rapture, by which, after the natural operation of human passion, filled the little minds, among which he came to move, with envy and secret disgust. The proximity of a great genius betrays the littleness, and reproaches the stupidity, of its opposite: so it has been in the present instance. Let any one imagine, if he can, any thing more galling to a hated and apostolical faction than to find itself moving in awkward concert with a mind great liberal, and therefore loved! Imagine the ill-conceived malice and vexation of illiberal and narrowed minds, at finding themselves a party to the great and liberal measures of another, without receiving a share of the admiration and applause which fell alone upon the proper object. This one principle, then, viz. envy,—is sufficient to account for the changes which we have witnessed; and the speech of the Marquis of Londonderry, in your yesterday's paper, almost nakedly avows the early and deep rooted hatred and envy with which the little minds viewed the greater. What has occurred is a plain and natural consequence of such feelings. Whoever understands human nature will not think it too harsh to impute such impressions and sensations to human beings, in whatever garb, or raised to whatever elevation. The triumph and the fall, is the triumph of greatness and the fall of littleness: talent must be removed or crushed, or kept from all contact with ignorance, else it will overwhelm it. The faction has fallen before Mr. Canning, having vainly, by a desperate effort, thought at once to crush the genius which it hated, despised, and denied. Men act first from their secret feelings, and afterwards from principle and conscience. The feelings I have described produced the conduct so [illegible] to the Sovereign, so abortive to the contrivers, and so pleasing to the nation. The Catholic question is the pretended principle by which the actors profess to have been influenced. Lord Liverpool having retired, it was impossible [illegible] Cabinet should have been formed containing the old members and Mr. Canning in any department. The great impediment existed—feeling. It is to be hoped that the people of England will not be deceived by the conduct pursued by the new Opposition: it will now pretend to enlist itself in the popular cause, and stir up the popular mind against the Government by a feigned concern for liberty. It would raise with delight fresh Gordon mobs, and hope to force for themselves a new way into the Cabinet by the senseless clamours of the deluded people. Conscious that it has no other plausible string to touch by which to assimilate itself with the people, we shall now be told by the Opposition that the salvation of the country depends upon reinstating the enemies of emancipation,—that England is ruined unless the Cabinet which would pacify Ireland and equalize religious rights be destroyed. God forbid that England should lose sight of its real interests, and follow in the train of a party which would lead astray the public mind, and make credulous John Bull believe, that prosperity, commerce, and whatever can render a country happy, is to be obtained by shutting out one sect of religion from the privileges which the other sects enjoy! This, however, it will be attempted to make the people believe; it has been attempted before, and succeeded; and for the sake of a matter of religious dispute, every interest of the country has been forgotten and neglected. It becomes the duty of every friend of his country—of every Englishman—to support Mr. Canning. By him a vile apostolical holy-alliance-oligarchy, which would degrade and (if it has not already) would ruin England, has been overthrown; and in him we may hope for such liberal, wise and moderate measures, as will restore the country to a sound condition, and raise again its moral character, which too long an alliance with European Jesuits has sunk, deeply sunk, from the proud position of being the most liberal and free nation in Europe. If Mr. Canning be not supported, no other party will enter the Cabinet but that which now is fallen—the sister of French Ultras and Jesuits—the toad-eater to foreign despots—the enemy of Spanish freedom—the foe to all political freedom in every country—the contempt of the wise—the pity of Europe, and the curse of England.

This sentiment, Sir, is, thank God, almost unanimous throughout the country; it is the generous impulse of this sentiment which led Opposition to come forward at the moment—the only moment of good hope for England—to support an Administration which is emphatically English; and may all the people of England unite to keep out, and stand aloof from listening to or applauding, an anti-English Opposition. I am, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JUVENAL.

London, 4th May.

Since our last political chronicle appeared, an event has happened no less unexpected than gratifying to the nation. The illness and consequent secession of Lord Liverpool from the Cabinet, has been followed by its dissolution. Seven ministers have resigned under circumstances which, while they reflect no credit on themselves, have brought about a great national benefit. Lords Eldon, Bathurst, Bexley, Westmoreland, and Melville, the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel have resigned their situations. The latter minister, indeed, made no part with the others in their common cause, stating his reasons for resignation to be of a different character. Mr. Peel was the only minister whose resignation was regretted, from his known integrity, skill as a man of business, and rising popu-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

larity. The other six held office neither by talent as statesmen, nor popularity; neither by their duty to the monarch, (as the present action shows,) nor by integrity of motive. One of the six (Lord Bexley) has returned again to office, thinking better of his sudden resolution, and, it is to be hoped, reflecting a little on the insult he had offered to his sovereign. The act was a combination for forcing the crown to submit the choice of its Prime Minister to the dictation of a certain party, which commanding, by means contrary to the constitution of these realms, a great weight of interest, sedulously cultivated for a series of years, with a view to unhallowed power, at length hoped that monarch and people, intellect and property, would alike submit to its arbitrary and blind authority. It had openly taken the place of that secret faction, which a great man once said was behind the British throne, "greater than the throne itself," and hoped to do that in the face of day, which men in preceding years had been contented to labour after in secret. Long years of office had given them the security of success. They deemed themselves certain of their object, and in the hour of secret triumph, and in the intoxication of anticipated victory over monarch and subject, they put forth their long cherished strength—that strength, which, like the boxer's no training, had been spared to screw to its highest pitch. They entered the arena, and have been beaten, without the consolations that accompany honourable defeat, or the glory of honest resistance. Let them return to obscurity—those of them whom inborn feebleness of mind should have ever kept out of office; and whom nothing but the powerful interest of their party could keep in it. Let them also retire—they who, disdaining to profit by the advance of knowledge, have gloried in being half a century behind the age; who have added to weight of years no accumulation of experience, whose pride was that of ignorance, not improvement, of meanness and bigotry, not of candour and high feeling, of sordid profit, not of honest patriotism; whose career to the verge of existence was a path carefully selected, where the lights of the age should cast no reflection—no, not one military ray! Of such, now broken down, and as statesmen already forgotten, it were harsh to say more—so abject, so unpitied "in a nation's eyes," it would seem an unmanly triumph—

Whatever cause the vengeance might provoke,
It seems rank cowardice to give the stroke!

Let him retire, who, great in fame as a soldier, should not have injured himself by his showing incapacity as a statesman; he has earned his laurels, and should have kept them unsullied by by party prejudices—with him, except in the field, the post of honour would have been "the private station:" the ordnance, the army, but not the Cabinet. He is "fallen from his high estate," and fallen unlamented by the nation.

The conduct of the King, upon this insult being offered to him, was firm and decisive. His Majesty did not desire the conspirators to return to office. He did not sacrifice his own dignity, or the minister he had chosen, and whom he was justified by his high office, and the nation's voice, in choosing freely, to their implied threats. Instead of yielding, he felt as a monarch of these realms should feel on the occasion. He knew he was supported by his millions of subjects in the choice he had made. Indignation, not nervous terror was the result—indignation at the ingratitude shown him by his contumacious servants. He felt he had a thousand as good men as they at his back, who held in addition, what they did not possess, the respect of a free people. He took their threatening in earnest, and showed that he felt his lofty duty, if they knew not theirs. This measure has produced good to the royal personage himself. He is now in complete contact with his people, and through his minister with the intellect of the age. Before this there rose a wall of partition in his now exiled ministers; they interposed and prevented that close alliance which has been simultaneously effected since. A host of dependants have gone out with ministers; but it would be a task to find in the loss of any one of them matter of regret. The Montroses, Londonderrys, Somersets, Wetherells Lowthers, Coulburns, Arbuthnots, Becketts, &c. and others underlings, could not have been changed but for the better. No men were more obscure in the nation's eyes. No one misses their motives for resignation of office; but there was some puzzle in discovering that of their masters. Mr. Peel alone is said to have satisfied the King that his reasons were not theirs, and Mr. Peel alone was regretted by the public; in their service he was an impartial and active servant. The Duke of Clarence has been made Lord High Admiral, a measure which has given great satisfaction. The naval promotions will be now dispensed, not by a Scotch faction, but a British prince, impartially, and unaffected by the hungry solicitude that surrounds a Cabinet minister. The resignation of Lord Melville shows the cohesion of the refractory ministers, and that their motives were either jealousy of Mr. Canning's selection as Premier, in preference to one of themselves; dislike of his superior intellect as a statesman, or envy of the estimation in which he was held both by the King and people. They determined, therefore, to crush him, and the blow fell on themselves. The proof of this is, that they have not been able to give a cause for their conduct, even of the weakest texture.

At present, it may not be amiss to examine a little into the probable motives of the royal selection of a Premier. Though the crown is free in its choice, the public opinion must have weight with the throne, when it is filled as at present. Mr. Canning was really so superior in talent to the other ministers—the royal discernment could not be deceived. He had rallied around him the advantages of an improved age and of liberal opinion. He had scattered the Holy Alliance to the winds, and restored English feeling to the Government, which Lord Londonderry had laboured to extinguish. He had shown respect for that constitution which his predecessor did not think the best thing we possessed. He did not keep the nation in a ferment by insulting public feeling, and forcing down what were called measures for the promotion of "legitimacy" and despotism—he knew the King and people of England were identified with principles of public liberty, that they could not exist and be deaf to its voice even in the remotest quarters of the globe. He, therefore, gave liberty to the Spanish American States and left Old Spain to the principles of Lord Londonderry and Eldon, with the fragments of the Holy Alliance which he had shivered to pieces as lachrymatory relics. He gloried in availing himself of the intelligence of the age to forward the interests of his country, and he triumphed meritoriously. Opposed to such an individual, it were gross presumption for the microcosmic statesmen now out of place to challenge the leading post. In these days, imbecility of intellect, intolerance and illiberality, will not command success. Nor is it to be believed, the insulted Majesty of England was ever by these "outs" threatened from a consciousness of adaptation to office, which conferred any claim or right upon them to dictate, but from the law of numerical borough partnership—the "We are seven" of Lord Falmouth to Mr. Pulteney. The people of England had no share in the consideration. Whatever may be said of political justice by the "outs," they cannot think it an empty sound, nor will they find it so. Men who have gained partisans as they have done, will lose them with adversity; and if they have built hopes on the church, they will find them vain; priests do not stand by fallen fortunes. To conclude—of one thing our readers may be certain, the recent exclusion must end in the public benefit.

Sir Rufane Donkin's letter to Lord Bathurst, exposing the mal-administration of Lord Charles Somerset at the Cape of Good Hope, has already reached a second edition, and furnishes a remarkable proof of the extent to which the public mind has been directed, during a period of great excitement, from other causes, to the affairs of so distant a colony. The question, however, is not one between Lord Bathurst, Sir Rufane Donkin, and Lord Charles Somerset; but whether or not such a man as Lord Charles Somerset, shall, because he is powerfully allied and supported, be permitted without punishment,—nay, without censure,—to ruin a colony, prosperous until it fell under his domination,—to waste its finances, and oppress the colonists.

The following are the pertinent remarks of a London paper, on the refusal of Messrs. Foster and Glassford two of the five Commissioners of Irish education to recommend a grant of £1,350 a year to the Belfast Academical Institution; *because* some of the professors of that establishment were known to entertain tho' they never attempted to inculcate, Arian principles!

We are not called on to pronounce any opinion on the Creed of the Arians, but we cannot help thinking that it is pushing orthodoxy a little too far, to insist that no branch of learning shall be communicated in a seminary of learning through any but Trinitarian vessels. Englishmen are accustomed to boast of Sir ISAAC NEWTON and Mr. LOCKE, and it is to these two individuals that the country is more indebted for its intellectual reputation than to any other persons of the last century, and the greatest part of that which preceded it. Now, both NEWTON and LOCKE were Arians. But had the one been a Mathematical teacher, and the other been teacher of Moral Philosophy, in Belfast, the liberal-minded Mr. LESLIE FOSTER, and his charitable Scotch colleague would have driven them to the street.

We hear a good deal of the illiberality of Papists. It happened that a Protestant artist in Rome, the celebrated THORWALDSEN, was lately appointed to lecture on the fine arts in that capital. Some bigot (not, of course, any one in the rank of Mr. L. FOSTER, or Mr. GLASSFORD) stated the objection of religion. But the objection was received with universal indignation by all the Romans. Such is the difference between Italian Bigotry, and Protestant Liberality!

Neither NEWTON's opinions, nor those of LOCKE, are secrets. We have now before us the two Letters of Sir ISAAC to Mr. LE CLERC, printed in London in 1754. from MS. in the Library of the Remonstrants, the former containing a dissertation on the reading of the Greek Text of 1 JOHN, v. 7, and the latter on that of 1 TIMOTHY, iii., 16., and they leave no doubt that he was a very decided Arian. Yet, notwithstanding the fame of NEWTON, and LOCKE, and CLARKE, also an Arian, we have not heard that their example has drawn many over to their opinions. Perhaps our contemporary of *The Courier* will account for this, by saying that the *civil advantages* are all the other way. O, this we say nothing. But we do say, that it was well for them they did not belong to a fanatic age like ours, and that their fortunes were not in the hands of Mr. LESLIE FOSTER and Mr. GLASSFORD.

Tapping a Beer Barrel.—This is a very pretty little picture—rich in colour—neatly handled, and gives a very queer expression, to the face of the old man who is tasting this "nectar of the gods."

A Wounded H.—n by Lance.—This is a painful and disagreeable subject, rendered more so by the skilful manner in which it is treated.

TIMBUCTOO.—The *Malta Gazette* of the 7th of March says—'Letters from Tripoli of the 22nd of February communicate favourable hopes of Major Laing. It is said that he met Captain Clapperton at Timbuctoo, and that they were both supposed to be on their way to Tripoli; so that we may encourage the expectation of hearing from them shortly. It will be recollected that Captain Clapperton landed in the Bight of Benin; the meeting of these persevering travellers will, therefore, complete an uninterrupted route across Africa, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.'

The life of the late Emperor NAPOLEON, by Sir WALTER SCOTT, is announced as being ready for publication in the May Papers.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—May 8

SECRET SERVICE MONEY.—IRELAND.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in rising to make the motion of which he had yesterday given notice, stated, that having understood it was not to be opposed, he should of course make it without any observations; but seeing the Noble and Learned Lord who was lately officially connected with Ireland in his place, and seeing also the Noble Viscount (Goderich) also in his place, who had long been a Member of the Government, though not officially connected with Ireland, he wished to take that opportunity of asking for some information. It must be known to those Noble Lords, that a Committee of their Lordships's House sat in 1825, to inquire into the State of Ireland, and that several of the recommendations of that Committee had been carried into effect. In the course of the last Session of Parliament, a Noble Marquess had put some questions to the Earl of Liverpool, as to what had been done. The Noble Earl had then entered into a general explanation of the views of Government, and Bills had been brought in to carry several of those views into effect. There were two subjects, however, on which nothing was done, and he wished to ask the Noble Viscount opposite what was intended to be done with these two—these were, Education, and Grand Jury Presentments. The Earl of Liverpool had stated, as to the latter of these subjects, that it was in such a state that the measure would soon be submitted to Parliament; and he wished to ask if, at present, any measure were in readiness to be submitted? As to Education, the Noble Earl had observed, that the system pointed out by the Report was opposed by so many and such strong prejudices, that it could not be immediately carried into effect; but that it would be necessary to begin by trying an experiment, and that such an experiment was about to be made. He wished, on this subject, therefore, to inquire, if any kind of experiment had been tried; and, if tried, with what success? The Noble Viscount was not, he was aware, in an official situation immediately connected with Ireland; but these subjects had most likely come before the general Government, and he would therefore be able to give the required information.

Lord Viscount GODERICH said, he was not prepared to answer the questions of the Noble Baron, and he could not subscribe to the latter part of his speech, that it was incumbent on him to be able, off hand, to answer questions of this description. His Majesty's Government had taken some necessary steps on both subjects, as was evident by the questions the Noble Baron had made from Lord Liverpool's speech, but it had experienced greater difficulties than the Committee had expected. As to Grand Jury Presentments, he could not say if any measure was to be expected from the Irish Government, as his official situation did not enable him to know its determination. As to education, he must state that Commissioners had been appointed to inquire into the subject, who had examined it at great length. They had presented a variety of Reports, voluminous in themselves, and voluminous in regard to the evidence and documents presented with them. One Report, he knew, had lately been laid on the Table of the other House, and he presumed that it had also, of course, been laid on their Lordships' table. He believed also that other Reports would soon be presented. He knew that it had been the opinion of Government, of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, that it was impossible to come to a determination till the Commissioners had finished their labours, and the whole of the Reports were made. The Noble Lord had asked the questions without giving him any previous notice; and had he been informed that the questions would be asked he should have been able to give more satisfactory information. The Noble Lord must however, see that there were a great many difficulties in the case, and that it was absurd to think of attempting to form a premature and hasty decision. He had no other answer to give.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH explained, that he had thought an explanation might have been immediately given, and that if he asked the questions the Noble Viscount could have no difficulty in answering them.

The Marquess of LANSDOWN rose to confirm the statements made by his Noble Friend opposite (Lord Ellenborough) as to the questions he had asked of the Noble Earl, unfortunately no longer at the head of his Majesty's Government. But their Lordships would recollect that previously to putting the question to the Noble Earl, he had given him several days' notice. He thought, certainly, that both those subjects, but particularly that of education, deserved the attention of Government. He had not pursued the subject any further, because he had understood privately from the Noble Earl that he was waiting for the final Report of the Commissioners. He had also understood from the Commissioners that they should be ready to lay their Report on their Lordships' Table in a few weeks.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH briefly explained.

His Lordship's motion for an Address to the Throne to grant the Returns, mentioned in your yesterday's Paper, was then agreed to.

NEW ADMINISTRATION

The Earl of WINCHELSEA said, he wished to seize that opportunity of recalling to the attention of the Noble Lords opposite [the Noble Earl spoke from the Opposition side of the House]—as amongst those who had recently taken their seats there, he saw some very warm friends of three great Constitutional Questions, which they had long, and ably, and strenuously supported—he wished, he said, to take that opportunity of calling their attention to the three great Constitutional Questions of Parliamentary Reform, the Abolition of Sinecure Places, and the Repeal of the Test Act. If it was not the intention of those Noble Lords to bring those Questions before their Lordships, he, though thinking differently from those Noble Lords, would submit those Questions to their Lordships, in some shape or other, though it were only as an experiment to try the opinions of their Lordships [hear, hear!]. The present Administration was composed of different political parties, who had supported, for a long series of years, opinions diametrically opposite to each other, and he should think it his duty to bring the Questions he had mentioned before the House, in order to ascertain their present opinions. On the 7th of June, therefore, he should bring forward a motion for their Lordships to resolve themselves into a Committee, to consider the State of the Nation. He did not then wish to state the grounds on which he should support his motion; but he would state, as one reason, that the Noble Lords opposite could only agree among each other, either by giving up their political principles and character, or by pledging his Majesty's Government to the support of these three great questions. For this reason, and because he thought it was necessary for the preservation of our national and political character, he shou'd bring these questions to a decided issue. The Noble Earl concluded by moving, that their Lordships be summoned for Monday, June 7th.

Some conversation ensued as to the convenience of this day; and ultimately the Noble Earl said June 11th.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY began by alluding to some reports in circulation, that the Noble Lords who held office, were only provisionally placed in their situations.

The Earl of HARROWBY rose to order, I am sorry, he said, to interrupt the Noble Marquess, but there is no question before your Lordships. Arguments of that kind, when they do not apply to any question, are only a waste of your Lordships' time, and I cannot

allow the Noble Marquess to proceed without calling him to order [hear, hear!].

The Earl of LAUDERDALE: My Lords, there is a motion before your Lordships—a motion, that your Lordships be summoned on a certain day [hear, hear!].

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY in continuation: If I am not out of order—and I shall not believe I am till the Noble and Learned Lord on the woolsack says I am—I shall not suffer myself to be put down by the Noble Lord. If the Noble Lords opposite want to put any Noble Lord down, they must address themselves to a man of a different character and spirit. Your Lordships know, that after what has passed respecting the notice of a motion, that I was not out of order, when in extreme haste the Noble Lord opposite rose to attempt to stop me. I was not out of order, but he was very angry [hear, hear!]. He felt that his position was awkward, for he is not sure that the Noble Lords on his right and on his left will remain [hear, hear!]. I am of the same opinion as the Noble Lord, but I should like to get better information. I have a right to say what is publicly reported. The Noble Lord who is Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and the Secretary of State for the Home Department, are not to be Secretaries of State permanently. They have accepted these Secretaryships till some Noble Lords find they can join the Administration, or till they can induce themselves to fill the situations. Respecting the notice for the motion, my advice to the Noble Earl is, that he should wait to see what the issue will be. Are we to understand, I should like to know, that the Noble Lords now in office are to remain, or are the Secretaries for Foreign affairs and the Home Department appointed only provisionally till the proper persons are ready to fill them? This is an important question, and the state of things ought to be understood. The present Administration has been formed by an artificer who has divested it of many pillars on which it rested—has destroyed its fair proportions, and he has composed the parts he has put together of a sort of rubbish. I approve of the dexterity of the artificer, but with respect to the durability of the edifice, I cannot say much. This artificer will find himself disappointed—he will find his materials want strength and will not hold together. Half of them will not remain. The artificer and the country are of different opinions, for the country does not like the Whigs. I think it is not possible that this great country can be so governed. Good God; is this the British Legislature which for the last 20 years was guided by men who had saved this great country? You do not, as you go through the streets, hear any man speaking, who does not say, "What, is it come to this, that the First Lord of the Treasury has resolved to ally himself with a part of those whom he had formerly opposed? Has he taken those into his Councils who have so long been hostile to every thing that was proposed by those Noble Lords with whom he so long acted, and who so wisely governed this country? And what a Government has he given us to carry on the business of the nation?" But it is only a provisional Government. There is one part of this subject on which I felt it painful to touch, but the public good is paramount with me, and I must speak my opinion. There is one Noble Friend whom I see opposite, with whom I have long been very intimate, whose honesty, candour, and great qualities I admire [we believe the Noble Marquess alluded to Lord Goderich], and sorry am I indeed to find, that he has separated from those individuals with whom he has been closely connected for the last twenty years. I will not go back and ask him how he can reconcile such a state of things, but I think he cannot fairly contemplate them without a feeling of deep pain. Far be it from me to complain of inconsistency; I do not complain—I only speak my opinions. [During the time the Noble Marquess was making these personal allusions, he spoke in a low soft voice across the table, so that it was not possible to hear below the bar half what he said.] I dare say, he continued, I shall be told that I ought not to state these things, but my feelings force me to speak. Such of their Lordships as think to lord it over the House shall not lord it over me. I have a right to state what I think, and I will not allow myself to be put down. I did not intend to say one word when I came into the House, and I only rose for the purpose of advising the Noble Lord to postpone his Motion. I did not expect to see the Noble Lord so well prepared to put me down, and so long as I enjoy the confidence of the House, so long I shall stand up in my place and state distinctly and directly my opinion [hear, hear!]

Lord Viscount GODERICH and the Marquess of SALISBURY rose at the same time, but Lord Viscount Goderich being called for, preceeded: Feeling very warmly, my Lords, some of the remarks of the Noble Lord, but having been only recently introduced among your Lordships, and being one of those persons who have been called by my Noble Friend—for so I must still call him—rubbish, I should be wanting to myself and your Lordships if I did not say a few words to you all. The Administration is composed of rubbish, I certainly can say for myself, that I will not consent to be beat in detail, and will not enter into discussions incidentally introduced, when we are to take our trial on the 7th of June. The Noble Lord may prepare the storm, and let loose the winds that are to blow us from our situations, we shall be prepared to meet it [hear, hear!], and we shall not care a straw for the consequences. I shall say for myself, that the only circumstance which put me in my present situation; which makes me a Member of his Majesty's Government, was an anxious desire to prevent the dissolution of the Government. I shall not now go into the details; but if I had not yielded, I was told, that the Administration would separate; when I was most anxious to leave office, I was pressed to remain [hear, hear, hear!]. I am entitled to say, that I ask only for a fair field, and no favour, and I will abide the result, let it be what it may [cheers.]

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY explained, that he applied the epithet rubbish, only to those persons who had come in.—He had not included his Noble Friend.

The Marquess of ANGLESEA: As I am one of the present to whom the Noble Lord applies the word, I must beg leave to say a few words. After the explanation I gave the other evening, of the motives which induced me to join the Administration, I must give up all idea of replying day by day, to any observation that may be made on me. I shall not, therefore, trouble your Lordships any further, than merely to recal that explanation to your notice.

Lord KING (who spoke from the Ministerial side of the House), said, I will give your Lordships an explanation of the word rubbish. There are few of your Lordships, I believe, who have not been engaged in building, and those who have, know that rubbish is that which is removed [laughter]. The Noble Marquess on the opposite side wishes to see an end of the Government, and has endeavoured to shew that the Government will not stand. I believe the Government will stand, in spite of the Noble Marquess. He had used the simile of a building; but the would find that the country thought the present building, even with the scaffolding yet about it, is more ornamental than the old building now fallen into ruins. The Noble Marquess seems to be a great egotist, and wants to have every thing his own way; but I shall give him the answer which a French General gave to a German who drew out his battalions and challenged him to a battle; "No," said the Frenchman, "I shall not fight when it suits your wishes; I shall fight when it suits my own plan and my time." This is what every good general will do; and we shall follow this plan, and only fight when it suits us.

The Marquess of SALISBURY: The whole discussion has been caused by the intemperate conduct of a Cabinet Minister. The Noble Lord had been for many years in that House, and it was not to be expected that he should have behaved so precipitately. There is no doubt that the Cabinet, as now formed, is only provisional. It is so avowed; and the Foreign Minister is not to keep his place. Men were anxious to retain place at the expence of political consistency. The Right Honourable Gentleman at the head of the Government has placed himself in the horns of a dilemma; and either he must betray the cause of which he had been, for many years, the ablest and most violent advocate, or he must betray the Consitution. The cause of this is the ambition of the Right Honourable Gentleman, who, to satisfy his ambition, has turned out those most able to serve the country, and who had served it long with great credit to themselves, and great advantage to the country.

The Earl of HARROWBY: I wish to set myself right with the House. I certainly did not know that the motion had not been put and disposed of when I called the Noble Marquess to order. I thought the Noble Earl's motion had been put and carried; but even then I do not know that I am not doing your Lordships a service, when I call a Noble Lord to order who is entering into a discussion of the reasons for entertaining a motion, of which another Noble Lord has given notice. I did not wish to put down; and the Noble Marquess knows that it is not possible for any Noble Lord to prevent another addressing your Lordships, whenever he thinks proper; but many unprofitable discussions are saved by strictly following the rules of debate. As for what the Noble Marquess was going to say being unpleasant to me, I could not know whether it was to be pleasant or unpleasant; but we shall have enough of both; and if we can postpone the unpleasant until the appointed day comes, he must admit that it will be better. Like my Noble Friend, I must deprecate all discussion in detail till the day comes on which the motion of the Noble Earl is to be brought forward. With respect to myself, my Lords I must say, that, if I am here, it is not my own wish. My wish, at this period of my life, is to retire from office; and I am entitled to retire, particularly when I feel that the little faculties and power I had to benefit the public service are fast diminishing. But I have not hesitated to sacrifice my wish, and to remain. If I can do anything, either more or less directly, to obtain the greatest of all the objects in the political hemisphere, I feel that I am bound to do it—that there is no sacrifice I am not ready to make—no feeling of personal inconvenience to which I will not submit, to obtain this object [hear, hear!]. There is no sacrifice I am not ready to make to put an atom in that scale which I think ought to preponderate.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA, said, he would postpone his motion from June 11 to May 31!

The Earl of ELDON said, the question had not been put, and therefore the Noble Marquess had been quite in order. The Noble Earl spoke in so low a tone, that he was nearly inaudible below the bar; but we understood him to express himself glad to hear the declarations of his Noble Friends, and to express his regret at their separation. It was a curious postponement of a motion, his Lordship concluded, to change it from the 11th of June to May 31 [a laugh].

The Earl of WINCHELSEA said, he would on Monday give notice of the day when he should submit his motion to their Lordships.

Earl SPENCER objected to this course, A motion had been regularly brought before their Lordships, and it could not be disposed of without their Lordships' consent. He had no objection, if the Noble Earl pleased to withdraw his motion, to consent to its being withdrawn.

After a short conversation on this point, the motion was withdrawn, it being understood that the Earl of Winchelsea was, on Monday next, to state on what day he should make his motion.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday 4th May

SUPPLIES.—THE NEW MINISTRY.

Mr. HERRIES moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE rose from the Opposition Bench: I hope, he said, the House will excuse me, if I take this opportunity of objecting to the motion of the Honourable Secretary to the Treasury at the present moment, and under existing circumstances. I entertain opinions as to the situation of his Majesty's Government, and as to the situation of the Country, arising out of the situation of the Government, which will oblige me, upon many occasions (perhaps too many, in the judgment of some Honourable Members, for whom I entertain the highest respect) to resist measures to be brought forward by the Right Honourable Gentleman now holding office under the Crown. I think there is nothing more within the scope of Parliamentary practice, than to oppose the grant of supplies, whenever it is thought that those supplies will not be entrusted to safe and proper hands [hear, hear!]. I do not want precedents for such a course—it is strictly Parliamentary and Constitutional, whenever objections are felt to the existing Government. I do not suppose it will be expected of me—for I do not expect it myself—that I shall be able to make out a case to justify the stopping of all supplies to the King's Ministers [hear! and laughter]. I should deceive myself, and, therefore, deceive the House, if I imagined I could already take up so determined a position; but I feel it my duty to take this step, and I shall execute my duty to the Commons of England in my own way. I shall proceed in my opposition in that manner which seems to me expedient and justifiable. Certainly for one, within the last three or four days, I have felt considerable anxiety and pain from the course adopted with reference to the new Administration, by those who formerly sat on this side of the House. It may be a matter of some difficulty for me to explain exactly what I mean on this subject [cheers and laughter], inasmuch particularly as I do not see the Right Honourable Gentleman the First Minister of the Crown in his seat, nor the Honourable and Learned Gentleman who has taken his place on the third bench behind (Mr. Brougham). The new Ministry have now the great benefit and advantage of his (Mr. B.'s) support, and he took the most prominent part in the debate of last night, which, I will undertake to say, has interested, and will interest, the House and the country as deeply as any discussion ever heard within these walls [cheers]. Their absence may put me to some little difficulty, and a part of what I had to say will not, on this account, be forthcoming. I may, nevertheless, give my reasons why the House ought not to place confidence in his Majesty's Government, as at present constituted, by granting supplies which, under more favourable circumstances, would be voted upon credit, in the ordinary course of business. There still seems some doubt whether the Administration is even now formed; rumour says, that it is only provisionally made up, and it is not easy to come at the fact. If it be only provisionally completed, I will venture to say, that it is the most unconstitutional and unprecedented proceeding ever recorded in the annals of the country. I have not heard that rumour contradicted, and perhaps no direct question has yet been put from this side of the House upon the point. If it were put it might be treated in the manner in which the question of last night was treated by the First Minister of the Crown. I was hurt and shocked to see the manner in which the answer was given; but as the Right Hon. Gent. is not present, I am precluded from saying all I felt upon the subject. I will take an opportunity of mentioning it when he is present [hear, hear!]. I apprehend that questions may be put—questions always have been put, and those who have sat on this side of the House, in the exercise of their discretion, have not failed, whenever occasions offered, to subject the King's Government to interrogatories. I confess I never heard such language as was used last night by the first Minister of the Crown, held before: he uttered only a single sentence, conveying indeed all he intended it to convey, but it could not be heard with satisfaction even by the warmest of the friends by whom he was surrounded. For one, I may say that such conduct made an impression upon me not easily to be forgotten. If, then, the present Government is only to be provisional, I shall be happy to hear how it is to be conducted. I shall be happy to hear whether the current rumours are true or false. I shall be happy to find that the Cabinet it framed as it is meant to stand, and that I shall know to what Minister I may have occasion to resort, as the representative of a large body of the people. If the Government be not provisionally appointed, perhaps the ground for my resistance to the Committee of Supply may not be so strong, but if it turns out that places are only kept for others who have not yet condescended to accept them, I ask the House what confidence ought to be placed in a Government so constituted [hear, hear!]? if the House feels with me, it will refuse to put large sums of the public money into the hands of such persons. I certainly now occupy one of the last positions I ever expected to find myself in. I never thought I should be called upon to oppose any Government in the manner in which I am now by duty required to do. I will do it in spite of all the taunts—in spite of all the tirade of ridicule—in spite, I might almost say, of all the load of insult, attempted to be fastened upon those who manfully discharge their duty [cheers.] For one, I will not be so put down; for one, I sit in this House as the Representative of all the Commons of the United Empire, and I will take every opportunity I think good and fitting, to express my sentiments in opposition to the course the Government may take, or be expected to take.—I cannot account for the extraordinary combination I saw opposite to me last night, in fact, I observed the Right Hon. Gentleman occupying, as he ought, the first place, and professing and adhering to one set of opinions, and behind him a set of individuals giving him their separate and collective support, who hitherto have been remarkable for their constant and constitutional opposition. Great and powerful I admit that support to be, but in what way the head of the Ministry entitled himself to it, has never yet been explained. If a Government is to be composed of such opposite, clashing, and inconsistent materials, on what ground can it lay claim to the confidence of the Representatives of the People of England [hear, hear!]? Let me ask if it is not now more than ever desirable at this moment, that the Administration should be composed of men known to agree upon the various grand and essential questions touching the most vital interests of the State? If at any period such a Government were necessary, it is more peculiarly so at the present juncture, and yet it is evident that the Members of the present Cabinet and their adherents have scarcely a single opinion in common. If the Roman Catholics hoped at any time that emancipation was not very far removed, and that the chance was the greater owing to the recent changes, what must be their confusion and dismay when they read what has already passed in Parliament relating to their interests? I suppose they do read in some way or other the debates of this House; people in the remotest corners of the empire do know all that is said and done here, and what must the people of Ireland think of their present abandoned condition? Year after year they have been told by the advocates of their claims, and more than all by the Right Honourable Gentleman himself, that the safety of the Empire was in danger, if concession were not instantly made. In the very last debate on the question, this argument was used even by some Honourable Friends of mine, in the most impressive tone, and in a manner that could not be misunderstood. Yet now mark the contrasted declarations from the first Minister of the Crown, and from those who, though out in office, volunteer their assistance. They give their support on the pretence that they hope thereby that the Catholic Question will be ultimately carried; but the course of the debates within the last few nights shews that they can hope so no longer: No man can doubt that it is not to be brought forward by the Government as a Cabinet question; and although in the Cabinet there is such an overwhelming majority in favour of the Catholic Question, and although the topic is one of such vital and momentous importance to the very existence of Ireland, it is never to be brought forward either by the Right Hon. Gent., his coadjutors in office, or his supporters out of office [hear hear!]. Upon this subject we have seen differences between individuals illustrious for their rank & character; those who opposed the Catholic Claims have retired, & those who supported them have retained their place. The Right Honourable Gentleman was thus placed in rather an awkward predicament, and he was obliged to look about for assistance in various quarters. He had restored to those who contended that concession ought to be made as the condition of their taking office; and if they have taken office, and are nevertheless determined not to agitate or endeavour to carry the Question, I say they are deceiving and imposing upon the party which has reposed confidence in them. What chance, then, can there be of pacification in Ireland? Dissensions, they say, are only to be allayed by granting Emancipation, yet Emancipation is not to be granted or even discussed, and Ireland of course, according to their own showing, cannot be pacified. Discontent, in Ireland must be increased by this attempt to delude the people, a delusion too shallow not to be discovered. There is now no more chance of carrying the Catholic Question than there was before before the recent change in Administration. That is the great leading point to which the House must look as the test sincerity. Before the House can place confidence in the new Ministry, it ought to see that it is composed of such materials as are accordant and likely to endure. All that has been said about the Catholic Claims now looks only like some deep artifice to conceal matters that will not bear the light. We have been told in some quarters, that if this discordant union had not been attempted, the Crown would have been attempted, the Crown would have been left unsupported, without the means of procuring servants to fill the vacant offices; but in another place the mist has been cleared away, and truth has shone forth in all her purity and splendour. Statements reflecting the highest honour upon them have been made by most distinguished; and they have shewn that they, at least, are implicated in no charge. One illustrious Nobleman, the Duke of Wellington, has come out of the investigation triumphantly for himself, & disgracefully for those who would cast upon him unmerited imputations. I trust the Noble Person to whom I allude, and who is the object of such general veneration and admiration, will soon be enabled to resume that station and those functions for which he is so peculiarly qualified, under an Administration which can be regarded with confidence. Men ought to be tried by their public principles. I know, indeed, that his Majesty is entitled to call for the services of any one he pleases. But the Constitution has thrown a dilemma upon his Majesty, when he is obliged, in some cases, to choose those for his Ministers of whose principles he may be doubtful. How can his Majesty know what may be the principles of the present Administration, when he finds that they are supported by such Gentlemen as lately sat on this side, without any satisfactory—[Mr. Brougham, at this period of the speech, came into the House, and the Hon. Baronet stopped a moment—a loud laugh in the House.]—I say without any satisfactory explanation of their views. That is the reason that I cannot support the present Administration. I cannot conceive what has created all this merriment in the House. To be sure the Honourable and Learned Gentleman is a very great sheet anchor to the Administration, although the seat which he occupies is something new to him. From what I have heard out the House, there is no man whom I would prefer to him in matters of law, and in the House no man can be more efficient on Occa-

tive, because the Honourable and Learned Gentleman has the prettiest way of turning every thing into pleasant ridicule, that ever was possessed by any Member of this House. In that respect I challenge any one either in speaking or writing to produce his fellow. But, however much his weapon may be turned against me, still I say that I have courage to do my duty, and vote on the principles which that duty points out. If there is any thing I detest, it is *speaking* in this House [a laugh]; but not all the ridicule or the insult either that can be heaped upon me shall deter me from doing my duty; to insult I will not submit; and, as to ridicule, I must, I suppose, bend to it, for, after all, it goes for little; or only to this, that it spurs on the person against whom the laugh is directed, to exert himself the more in doing good. I hope, however, the Honourable and Learned Gentleman will spare me on the present occasion, if he can [a laugh]. But, at all events I will stem the torrent which carries evil and destruction to the country. I, however feebly supported, will do all in my power for the supported, will do all in my power for the good of my country;—feebly supported, did I say? It is no such thing. I feel that there are others who will soon take their proper station, and oppose any Administration which shall not act on the principles of the Constitution; and that these benches will, ere long, be filled with those who have the talent and ability becoming the good cause which they support. I have said more than I intended—certainly more than I intended—when I rose; and, although I have the good fortune to see the Honourable and Learned Gentleman arrive only at the end of my speech, and have not seen the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer here at all this evening, yet other opportunities will occur for entering more particularly into the discussion of these matters. But with regard, then, to this motion for fixing a day for the Supplies, I say that no day ought to be fixed for granting the Supplies, because no Supplies ought to be granted until an Administration is formed in which the House ought to have confidence. This, in my opinion, is the course which the House ought to take. I say, I can see no good ground for voting money for, or supporting the present Administration; and I hope I have justified my principles to the satisfaction of all impartial men. One word, however, as to the debate of last night, in the course of which we were called a factious Opposition. I admit that the course adopted by the Honourable Gentleman who introduced the subject, was not exactly that which I should have recommended, and I shewed that by saying nothing in support of it. I did give a few cheers indeed [a loud laugh]; but that was because I approved the sentiments and principles, and not because I approved of the course adopted. But as to these same words *factious* and *factious* which were so liberally thrown out against us by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman last night, it is sufficient for me to say in answer to him, that we are certainly not more factious than the gentlemen who sat on those benches before us; and the course which was taken last night, was pretty much the same which was adopted by the Right Hon. Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney) before the present Administration was settled, when he sat on the benches, which, as he has now quitted, I am apprehensive he may be considered as lost to his country. I know that he is one of the first economists of the age, and can make every thing else go for nothing [a laugh]. But I hope that he and the Honourable and Learned Gentleman will suspend their jokes for the present, or if not I shall only be the more attended to. But it cannot be passed over, that as yet a great part of the present Administration is out of doors, and are only waiting to be admitted. The Right Honourable Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) told us that there was no Whig and Tory now, but that all were united. But I like to see men of decided and opposite principles, for then we honour their motives. I admit that, if the Hon. Baronet can induce the present Administration to act on his own principles, he does right to support them, and we all know what the Hon. Baronet's principles were when he sat on the Opposition benches. But, if the Hon. Baronet cannot induce them to act on his avowed principles, then, in supporting them he does not do his duty, and is deceiving those who look up to him, as many must do, considering his own respectability and talents, and the antiquity and character of his house. I know the high character of the ancestors of the Hon. Baronet, and many will feel the highest deference for the opinions of their descendant. But although the Honourable Baronet says that there are now no Whigs or Tories—for these are the titles of the parties—yet he, who was believed by many to be at one time a Whig, seems now inclined to support the Administration of a Right Hon. Gent. who is, or at least was, at the head of the Tories. I ask which of the old and staunch Whigs, when they found the Right Hon. Gent. at the head of an Administration—a gentleman who differed from them so widely on the subjects of Parliamentary Reform, of the Test and Corporation Acts, and other most important points—I ask which of these Whigs would not have shrunk from him, and said, "This is not the man for us?" This Right Hon. Gentleman, no doubt, well understands Parliamentary tactics, and I have seen him carry points by his dextrous management in that way; and he is certainly a very distinguished statesman and able orator; but I question very much whether he is a man whom the Right Hon. Baronet and others of the late Opposition can conscientiously join, while they still remain at variance on so many points of consequence. But in this dawning of principle—in this distribution of the loaves and fishes, as they were formerly called, some offices are not yet filled up [hear, hear!]. Why are they not so? Perhaps it may be in contemplation that the Parliament should be dissolved and that we should be sent back to our constituents. Be it so. I am quite ready to go back to my constituents; and the best way to enable me to do so with confidence is, to adhere steadily to principle [hear!]. Our constituents will naturally say, "Hollo! what is the meaning of this [a laugh]? Six fat offices still open!" The answer will probably be, "Because the money has not been voted—that is the reason of it; and the money has not been voted because, under the circumstances, it ought not to have been asked for." I say then to the House now, that the money ought not to be voted, because it ought not to be asked for. I hope the House will attend to it, or I at least will attend to it, and do my utmost to prevent money being voted before we know into whose pockets it is to go. I oppose the grant to those who are known to differ upon the most material questions, and yet coalesce on the ground that none of these question are to be at present agitated, although it may be of the greatest consequence that they should be considered.

Mr. HUSKISSON observed that after the very entertaining speech which they had heard from the Honourable Baronet, he would have said nothing if he had not seen that the benches were much fuller when the Honourable Baronet concluded than they were when he began; and he now rose only to state what was the real question before the House. The question is not whether the House should now go into a Committee of Supply or now vote money—a question upon which, according to the old course, it would be perfectly in order to enter upon a discussion of the general merits of the Administration—but the question is, whether the going into the Committee of Supply should not be postponed to a future fixed day? If indeed the House should adopt the course recommended by the Hon. Bart. and refuse to fix a day for going into the Committee, then the matter might come to a dissolution of Parliament; for if a day were not named, the Committee would be dissolved, and then it would certainly be necessary to take some further steps. With respect to the arguments of the Honourable Baronet, they appeared to be merely fragments of a speech which the Honourable Baronet had intended to make about a fortnight ago, before the present Administration was formed, and which the Honourable Baronet might have produced equally well last night. It was singular that the principal objection of the Honourable Baronet should apply to those who gratuitously supported the present Administration, rather than to those who had actually taken office. But certainly the Honourable and Learned Gentleman behind him (Mr. Brougham) might well comply with the request of the Honourable Baronet, and spare him on the present occasion; since that Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman must have seen that for one night at least, they had enough of the ridiculous [a loud laugh].

Mr. PELHAM supported the course pursued by the Hon. Baronet.

Mr. WILLIAM PEEL said, that he offered himself with the greatest deference to the House, but he wished to say a word as to the reasons which had induced him to retire from public office. In addition to the reasons which had induced his Right Honourable Relative, he had no confidence whatever in the Right Honourable Gentleman who was at the head of the present Administration, but his confidence was in those who had resigned, and who had much fuller heads and more regular minds than that Right Hon. Gentleman. When he saw him now surrounded and supported by visionary theorists, and poltical economists, and men who professed what were called the liberal principle of the day, he could not look, without alarm and apprehension, on the perils to which the country was exposed. A greater delusion had never been practised upon the country than the appointment of this Cabinet, one half of whose Members would, in the space of six weeks, not be in their places. If other Noble Lords were to come in, why did they not do so? Since the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was certainly one of the last to be trifled with [hear, hear!]. The great ground of his objection was this—that there was no security for the Protestant Establishment, when the Right Honourable Gentleman had the filling up of these offices. There was unquestionably a great sacrifice of principle on one side or the other. An Honourable Baronet (Sir G. Warrender) had even gone the length of sacrificing his dinner the other day in order to support the Administration; he did not mean to say that the Honourable Baronet had actually mentioned dinner, but only alluded to the time of the evening at which he spoke. He knew his own imperfection of language, and to the charge of not being a distinguished public speaker he pleaded guilty; but he must at the same time say, that if he had been extremely greedy of office, he might have been in office much sooner than he was.

Sir GEORGE WARRENDER observed, that he did not mean to abandon his dinner for the sake of the present Administration, but intended to continue his dinners and all his social amusements; and hoped, that he and the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last would, when this Session was over, again meet at their dinners and other social amusements [a laugh].

Lord CASTLEREAGH contended, that he was independent—and independent in a much higher degree than those who had sat on the Opposition Benches before. He could not reconcile it to the duty he owed to his constituents to give the present Administration any support whatever, though on one question they would have no cause to doubt his cordial co-operation. He hoped, however, that that question would be put on its own proper footing, and not tempered with [hear, hear, !]. He would not consent that the interests of Ireland should be subservient to any private feelings or party views [cheers]. It was the duty of Government to let her know what she was to have, and how they meant to treat her [cheers]. He had been only a short time in that House, but he confessed that the things he saw passing made him tremble for the safety of the State [cheers]. There might be some Members who knew more of the detail, and management, and trickery that was going on [hear, hear!]—but he had yet to learn on what foundation the Government of this country stood at the present moment [cheers]. What, he asked, did his Majesty's Ministers mean to do? How would they treat the question of Parliamentary Reform? He bore witness, cheerfully, to the great talents of the Right Honourable Gentleman at the head of the Treasury, and to his sincerity in the advocacy of the Catholic Claims, and much he honoured that sincerity, being the best part of the Right Hon. Gentleman's political career; but he trembled for the Right Hon. Gentleman's perilous situation. He was on the brink of an abyss, and if he fell, maledictions would be on his head [hear, hear!]. Till he (Lord Castlereagh) understood in what position the Government was placed, he must withhold his support from it. He did so from no hostile feeling, but he conceived that he should not otherwise do his duty as an independent Member, which he was; for he had been returned without any pledge, either to the late, or present Administration. He hesitated not to avow that he would pursue a course of uncompromising and unqualified oppusion to the tesselated pavement of the Treasury Bench [hear, hear!].

The motion was then agreed to. The other Orders of the Day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 7.

The Earl of FIFE was introduced by Lords RAVENSWORTH and GWYDYR, and took the oaths and his seat.

Earl FITZWILLIAM presented a petition from the merchants and manufacturers of Leeds, praying that their lordships might take into their consideration the state of the trade now carried on between this country and India.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE brought down his Majesty's answer to the address of the house for returns respecting the secret service money, &c. stating, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to order that they be laid before the House.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Bishop of CHESTER, in presenting a petition from the inhabitants of Chester against further concessions to the Catholics, denied that he had been the instigator, as it had been publicly asserted, of the great public meeting at which it had originated. He had never heard of it till he had seen it mentioned in the papers. Whatever were his opinions as to the Catholic claims, he had never directly or indirectly administered to popular feeling on the question, or been the cause of a single petition.

Laid on the table; after a few words from Earl GROSVENOR.

The Duke of SUSSEX presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of Connaught for emancipation. He had had it long in his hands, but from the late events which had occured, he had abstained from presenting it. Finding, however, that many others were presented he had done so too, in justice to the individuals from whom it proceeded. He had no motive in presenting it but that it was respectfully drawn, and that he thought every person addressing the house in respectable language entitled to be heard. His opinions on the subject of emancipation were unaltered; it was a question of the deepest delicacy and importance, and it was but wise that, in endeavooring to get justice for the Catholics, their friends should go with the feeling of the country, and not act with violence, or attempt to influence the public mind. The question required time and consideration, and as it had never been, so it ought not to be made a question of party; it had hitherto been left open to every man to vote for it as he pleased—as such, continued his Royal Highness, I have voted for it, and as such I will vote for it; but if it is to be made the standard of a party, I most certainly will not lend my hand to it.

The petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in rising to move for some information in addition to that moved for by his noble friend a few days before, which would enable their Lordships to form a correct estimate of the state of the Foreign Office, spoke to the following effect:—If the noble lords opposite will get up and state that the present administration is constituted as it is to remain—that it is not, in the view of the noble lords opposite, merely provisional—than I will not persevere to press this subject on your lordships, or move for those papers I now mean to ask. But unless they make such a declaration, I shall feel it my duty, not only now, but at every subsequent opportunity, to ask for such information as will enable us to see what is the state of the offices held by the noble lords on the other side. My noble friend said the other night, he wished for a fair field and no favour, and my noble friend will do me the justice to believe that I am not a man who wants any thing but a fair fight. I think I have served my country sufficiently long to entitle me to try a little to find out what is going on, and I shall bring forward motions till I see in what state the government is. Its present position is quite a new one. Is it a provisional government? Are not many of the noble lords whom I now see merely the shadows of office? I have read of a shadowless man; but in my humble opinion, the First Lord of the Treasury has many shadows. I mean to move for a return which will elucidate the present situation of the Foreign Office, and what it was when held by my most lamented brother. It was said that in this department the expenditure has been much increased since then. I believe also, as it is stated, that the First Lord of the Treasury has taken care of himself, and that he has made sure of being provided for—that he has actually received a pension of three thousand pounds a year for his services. I want to ascertain what is actually the situation of the Foreign Office, and therefore I shall move for the returns I shall mention. If, however, the noble lords opposite will say the government is not provisional, I will not press the motion. But, till the point is ascertained, I will continually and repeatedly call on the house, till the end of the session, to ascertain this point. It is said that the Secretary of State for the Home Department is provisional, and that the First Lord of the Treasury is to return to the Foreign Office, considering that the patronage and appointments are so great. This is no more than a report, but I believe the report may be true. I am told that, in a short time, the Secretary of War is to take the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the First Lord of the Treasury is to unite in himself that office with the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. When I hear these things stated, I wish to know the grounds of this desire to return; and therefore it is that I shall move for some returns to show the extent of the establishment. I see a change in all the offices of the country, from that state in which the wisdom of our ancestors had settled them; I see a change in those established systems which the greatest statesmen and the wisest men of this country have approved of. They are all of a sudden overturned, and new arrangements made. We have a new administration in form as well as in men: Of the navy I speak with humility, for I know nothing of it; but of the army I now more, and the army is now to be so regulated, that the whole patronage is to be thrown into the hands of the minister. It has always been customary for some person to be placed at the head of the army who knows how to select the officers, and who can give officers of merit that promotion their character deserves; but the army is now to be entirely regulated by the Secretary of War. The fact is, that difficulties are every where met with, because nobody knows if he is to remain in office or not. I declare to my noble friend (Lord Goderich)—to whom, privately, nobody bears more affection than I do—I declare to my noble friend, that I am sorry to see him numbering in his ranks those noble lords who have long been the champions of Reform. He has united himself with a democracy, who have always been acting as if they were aiming at a revolution. I speak my opinion freely of the situation of the country and this is also I believe; the opinion of every rational man. I declare, my lords, that I will seize every opportunity of endeavouring to find out on what ground the Government stands. I am but an humble individual to undertake such a task; but I do it conscientiously. I have no feeling but that it is my duty. I should, not certainly have quitted my usual course, and have pressed myself on your lordships attention, if I did not think it was my duty. It becomes a man of spirit to declare his opinions, and I declare that the present administration is the most contemptible in the whole range of history. I speak with submission and mean nothing personal to the individuals. I speak not of the noble lords individually; but of the administration as a whole. But I must call this the most trifling and mean arrangement I ever heard of, and this stops far short, I believe, of the general opinion of the country. When I see the noble lords now sitting opposite place themselves under the direction of my noble friend, to carry into effect some little arrangements, to get over the business for a short period, and that then the parliament, as it is said, at least the House of Commons, is to be sent to the right about—so I understand the President of the Board of Trade has stated elsewhere—I ask, are we to go through the session with one hand tied, and not know who are to be ministers, and how we are to be governed? There are some great names in our history, such as Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox; and would they I ask, have submitted to such a system as this? Would they have consented to make a part of a provisional government? If the noble lord opposite will stand up, and say this is not the case, I will waive my purpose, and will not move for the papers I shall, in conclusion, propose to have laid before your lordships. If not, I declare, that day after day, and time after time, I will show up the drivelling, the contemptible position, in which the public men of our time are placed. This is my firm and honest purpose—(The noble lord here stopped for a little time, and then said, "My lords, I will go a little farther," which occasioned a general laugh.) There are some other points into which I will enter. I will state to your lordships some of the reports in circulation—I am entitled to do this, though I am not able to prove them to the house. With respect to these reports, they do not credit to the noble marquis on the other side, and he and other noble lords would find nothing so easy as to contradict them. In stating them, perhaps I may be accused of indiscretion; and I know that I run a great risk that what I state may not be true; I will not go into the details of all this provisional arrangement, but I will state in what manner it was made. Your lordships may perhaps attempt to arrest me, and perhaps I may be written down by a vile and venal press.—(Hear, hear.) I know that I shall be assailed by ridicule, on every succeeding day, but that shall not stop me from pursuing my course. *I know*, and your lordships all feel, how disagreeable it is to be so assailed; but I will not be stopped, whether the attempt be made to arrest me in this house, or to beat me down by a venal press; because

I will tell both, that all their ridicule passes by me as the idle wind, which I regard not. It is reported—and if I state it I may perhaps induce noble lords here, and right honourable gentlemen in another place, distinctly to deny it—it is reported, I say, that an eminent barrister, a member of the other house, did make certain overtures respecting himself and his party, and respecting a noble marquis and his party, to the First Lord of the Treasury. (Hear, hear, hear.) I beg leave to state that I give this on no authority, it is only a rumour. (Cheers, and hear, hear.) But at the time that the overtures came they were received and put into the right honourable gentleman's pocket. He held no consultation as to the overtures, and had not made his colleagues acquainted with their nature. He pocketed them. Some time afterwards the First Lord of the Treasury went to Windsor, and while there a certain use was made of these overtures, and that brought about the connexion, into the particulars of which I will not enter further. The result is there to shew what took place, and to shew what were the consequences of the learned advocate's overtures, and the noble marquis's adherence to them. I will also state to the house what has been said of the manner in which his colleagues were treated by the First Lord of the Treasury. They were kept entirely ignorant of the whole proceeding till ten days afterwards—entirely ignorant of the use made of these overtures at Windsor. This is the sort of cabal by which the present administration has been formed, though if the report be true there is another word which would be more appropriate than cabal. I should call it an intrigue. If the overtures were concealed ten days after the negociations were closed with the other party, there has been nothing before like it in our history, if I except some proceedings in the year 1809. How this came to be known I am not acquainted, but secrets will come out; and the First Lord of the Treasury found it necessary to tell one or more of his colleagues, the Secretary of State for the Home Department for example: when that gentleman asked him what was the date of the overtures, and then exclaimed, "Is it possible that you can have had them in your pocket a whole fortnight, and not have communicated it to any of your colleagues?" Are these things true, I ask, or are they not? Will the noble marquis stand up and say that no overtures were ever made? Will the First Lord of the Treasury deny what is loudly proclaimed? I declare I have no information. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Noble Lord cry "hear," but though I have no particular information, these things are reported in public; and let those to whom they apply deny them, and I shall be the first to throw myself on the indulgence of your lordships; let those I have named say the reports are incorrect, and I shall be the first not only to admit my error, but to request the indulgence of your lordships, and humbly to ask pardon. Nothing is more easy than to deny such assertions; and if they be denied, I shall not follow up this motion. If this provisional government continues, I shall feel it my right, and my duty, to assail them in every possible manner till the real state of our circumstances are known, and I hope, before long, to hear the truth acknowledged, and to see some arrangement made for a permanent and stable administration. The present administration cannot receive any support, composed as it is of Whigs and Tories. I declare to God that the noble marquis is in a position in which I should not like to stand. He is like a fish in the water—he is propelled by his tail. The tail of his party has forced him into office. He has left the great post he occupied on the side of the house whence he dealt forth the thunder of his eloquence, and he has walked over to the other side, and placed himself under the direction of my noble friend. I have a great respect for my noble friend; we have known each other long, and we respect and love each other; but I must confess, that I think him not at all to be compared to that noble marquis, whom we have all heard with respect and admiration; not at all to be compared, I say, to Lord Lansdown—(Order, order)—not at all to be compared to another noble lord, who has notwithstanding descended from his high pinnacle, and now condescends to serve *en second* under my noble friend. This is my general opinion, and I have thought proper to state it, because, on all public occasions, one feeling in me is paramount to all others—the feeling that I ought to do my duty. I have acted on this feeling in every situation, and will act on it while God pleases to prolong my life. I acted on it for twenty years while I was a soldier, and I now feel it more necessary than ever to do so. It is the duty of every honest man to stand up in his place and speak his opinions, when the abominable and ungrateful press of the country is showering its abuse on the illustrious Duke who saved the country, and secured for it its present glory; when it is made the instrument for paralysing the public mind, and neutralising all parties, spreading abroad vile and abominable principles, and running down the greatest man of our time, when this is the case, it is not possible that we should not recal to the recollection of the country those great periods when the late Administration held the reins of Government; and it was impossible but that Administration would appear, in the records of history, to the present, like the sun to darkness.

The noble Marquis concluded by moving—1st, for a return of all Appointments made by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether at home or abroad, since Jan. 1, 1822, specifying in separate columns, the nature of the office, the salary, the name of the persons appointed, as well as the salaries of all ministers, consuls, secretaries and other officers appointed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and distinguishing the total expenditure of the Foreign Office;—2d, for a return of all the Extraordinary Expences of the Foreign Department since 1822;—3d, an account of all the new Appointments made by the Foreign Office since November, 1822, to the present time, stating the cause why the appointment was made;—4th for a return of the names of all Persons under the Administration of the Foreign Office, from the Secretary of State to the lowest officer, who have retired from office with pensions and allowances, since September, 1822. up to the present time, distinguishing for what services the pension has been granted, and under what authority; stating, also, if the grant has been made with the authority of the Lords of the Treasury. The last return, the noble Marquis explained, included Ambassadors and other diplomatic characters. He had himself had the honour to fill a situation of this kind, and he wished to know, if the noble lords who had held these situations had received or ought to receive pensions? He had served 11 years, and was not one of those who had obtained a pension.

Lord DUDLEY replied to the noble marquis, but parts of his sentences were inaudible below the bar; his lordship was understood to say, that their lordships would not expect him to follow the noble marquis through the vast variety of topics which he alluded to, and which it would have been much better had he omitted them altogether, or at least to have deferred them till the day when the motion of which his noble friend had given notice should come on. As the noble marquis had thought proper to allude to him, he should beg leave to trouble their lordships with a few words. He should not go into all the charges of the noble marquis, but should confine himself to that one which related to his acceptance of the office he had now the honor to hold. I accepted it, said his lordship because I was convinced, by the opinions of those whom I respect, that by so doing I might humbly aid, honourably serve, his Majesty at a time when the services of his subjects were more than usually required.—(Cheers).—How long I shall continue to hold this office depends on his Majesty, and on my conviction that I can serve him usefully.—(Cheers) But be that continuance longer or shorter—and as far as my individual feelings are concerned, the shortest period will be the best—in the discharge of my official duties I am determined that no idle clamour shall have influence over me.—(Cheers) With respect to the motion of his noble friend, he could assure their lordships that he did not wish to suppress any information whatever; but he submitted to their lordships that, consistently with his duty he could not immediately assent to the motion. The papers moved for were so complicated and so voluminous that it was not possible for him to say whether there were not some among them which ought to be granted, and some which could not be obtained. It would be better for the noble marquis to give notice of his motion, and his Majesty's government would then have an opportunity of considering whether or not all could be granted. There was no desire in any person connected with the government in any department to suppress any information, and least of all in his right hon. friend, to whom more particularly the observations of the noble marquis had alluded. He had to request that the noble marquis would then withdraw his motion, and give a notice for bringing it forward some other day, when he had no doubt as far as he at present was acquainted with the papers required, that the information would be granted.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY explained. He thought most of the returns he had moved for were made quarterly, and he thought, therefore, that there could be no difficulty in supplying the information he had asked for without great inconvenience. He wanted information as to the nature of the department, and as to the true situation in which the country stood with regard to the new administration. He wished to know whether the First Lord of the Treasury intended to return to the office he had formerly filled? There were many great arrangements in fitting up a new house—he did not know whether the accommodation thus afforded was to be deducted from the salary attached to the office, but he certainly must say that it was a new feature in the department since he belonged to it. If the house thought he was wrong in pressing the motion at this moment, he should abstain from doing so.

Lord ELLENBOROUH said, that the delay required seemed merely for the purpose of preparing the returns in an official manner.

Lord DUDLEY assented to the observation.

Lord GODERICH observed, there was no difficulty in making the returns themselves, but he feared there might be some difficulty in making them in the manner required by the noble marquis. A day or two since the noble marquis (who had not been accustomed to motions of this kind) had done him the honor to shew him these motions and he had intimated to the noble marquis, that they would require some alteration in form, as it would be little less than impossible to execute them in the manner in which they were then drawn up. The delay now required was only wanted to effect that necessary alteration, and in requiring it he did not think that his noble friend or himself deserved any very serious reprehension from their lordships. They merely asked for a day or two, in order to make those alterations in the very language of the motions that would assist the noble marquis in attaining the object he desired. (hear, hear!

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY did not require the assistance which the noble lord seemed to insinuate (hear! and a laugh.) All he desired was to get what he had stated. He wished the noble lords opposite to give the returns as he had moved them.

Lord GODERICH had merely made the observation alluded to as a friendly communication.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH wished to intimate of his noble relative (the Marquis of Londonderry), that nothing was more common than to put such motions into the hands of the noble lords connected with the Treasury, in order that they might be worded in an official manner.

Lord DUDLEY said, that he himself knew of no objection to granting the noble Marquis's motions; and as to the right hon. gentleman whom they principally concerned, he might confidently assert that there was nothing which the right hon. gentleman more anxiously desired, than that every thing respecting the administration of his office should be put fully and fairly before the public.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY then withdrew his motions, but gave notice that he should bring them forward again on Thursday.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA informed their lordships that he had not made up his mind as to the day when he should submit his motion respecting the state of the nation. He would be prepared, however, to inform their lordships, very shortly, what time he should fix.

Viscount GODERICH said, that the second reading of the corn laws' amendment bill now stood for next Monday. He was ready to take it on that day, but if the house should think another day next week more convenient, he should be obliged to any noble lord to name one.

After some conversation between Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Holland, and the Earl of Lauderdale, who did not care what day, provided it should not be changed when once fixed, the second reading was fixed for Friday week, and the lords were ordered to be summoned.

Earl MANSFIELD moved that his notice of a motion respecting the Catholic claims be discharged, and fixed for the 7th of June.

Earl GREY thought it of some importance, for the convenience of the house, that it should be informed of the purpose and tendency of the noble earl's motion.

Earl MANSFIELD should give a very brief outline of what had been his original intentions. He had intended to move a series of resolutions tending to take the sense of the house upon the subject of what was called Catholic emancipation, and declaring the principle of exclusion a fixed and immutable principle of the British constitution. He also wished to have obtained from the Crown some declaration to allay the alarm of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, and to prevent all future aggressions on the Protestant constitution. This had been the purport of his motion; but whether he should proceed or not with the latter part, must depend on the advice of his friends. Though his own opinion should remain unaltered, he should be guided by theirs as to the policy of such a course. Whatever ridicule might attach to himself for changing his intentions, he should patiently submit to it, and would not increase his fault by persisting in a motion which might be thought not advantageous to the Protestant cause.

The notice was then discharged, and fixed for the 7th June.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY stated that a Commission had, passed the Great Seal, appointing the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Deputy Speakers, during the absence of the Lord Chancellor.

The Commission having been read,

The Earl LAUDERDALE wishsd to know whether the commission, which had just been read, was intended to constitute the Master of the Rolls Chairman of that House for the purpose of trying Appeals, and contended that it would be improper that a person not a Peer should have to decide on cases in which he might have passed judgment in another capacity.

The LORD CHANCELLOR begged to take upon himself the whole responsibility of the present arrangement, and he was satisfied that their Lordships, considering it as it was, in the light of a temporary measure to meet the existing state of the judicial business both in that House and the Court of Chancery, would be of opinion that it was prudent and proper. There were 70 Scotch Appeals before their Lordship's House, and 40 from England and Ireland; for notwithstanding all his activity, intelligence, and industry, to which he had at last fallen a victim, the noble and learned lord who filled the office of Deputy Speaker last year, had only disposed of 84 appeals. It was with a view to the existing state of the business that the present temporary arrangement was framed. It was proposed that the Chief Baron of the Exchequer should sit two days in the week to hear English Appeals in the House—that the Master of the Rolls should sit one day; and that the Lord Chancellor should sit two days to hear English and Irish Appeals. For if Noble Lords looked at the state of the business in the Court of Chancery, they would see that it would be impossible for him to sit more than two days away from that Court. Appeals would then be heard for five days in the House, and the remaining four days, which the Lord Chancellor would be able to dedicate to the Court of Chancery, would enable him to keep down the business in that quarter. It would not be fair to him to launch him with the whole weight of the business upon his shoulders; but if he were allowed to turn himself round, he pledged himself, before the next Session, or soon after its commencement, to bring forward a permanent plan for the effectual discharge of business.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE only objected to the individual appointed to act at deputy speaker not having a seat in the house. As to the learned gentleman who was to fill that office, there were none more able than the present Master of the Rolls. The noble and learned lord said that the English and Irish appeals were to be heard by the Lord Chancellor.

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated, that they must, of necessity, be heard by the Lord Chancellor.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE saw no necessity why English and Irish appeals should be tried by the Lord Chancellor, rather than those from Scotland.

Lord HOLLAND would not allow it to be said that appeals were tried by the Lord Chancellor, or by the Deputy Speakers. They were tried by the house, and not by any individual member. The Lord Chancellor or the Deputy Speaker attended during appeals not to try them, but for the purpose of aiding the house, and giving their opinion when called upon to do so. There was therefore no change proposed at present in the constitution of the house. A change had, indeed, been made, but it was that recommended by the noble earl himself some years ago, which he (Lord Holland) had opposed, because it seemed to admit the principle that appeals were to be tried by a few. The Lord Chancellor himself could not give an opinion without quitting the woolsack and speaking as a member, and if the Deputy Speaker presided and the Lord Chancellor entered the house and mingled in the discussion, his seat would be not on the woolsack, but at the head of the Duke's bench as the first in dignity.

The conversation then having dropped.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved that that the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the Master of the Rolls, be allowed to sit to hear appeals in the house as deputy speakers.—Ordered.

On the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, the game laws bill went through a committee of the whole house. The clauses were read one by one, and several verbal amendments having been made, the house resumed, the report was received, and the bill ordered to be reprinted with the amendment.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved, that on Wednesday next the standing order be carried into effect to ballot for their lordships to regulate their attendance on appeals.—Ordered.

Adjourned at Eight o'Clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 7.

Mr. C. CALVERT presented a petition from certain market-gardeners of Isleworth, against the spring-guns' abolition bill.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN gave notice, that on Friday next he would move that the petition formerly presented by him, relative to the Cornwall and Devonshire Mining Company, might be referred to a committee.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Mr. WYVILL presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, magistrates, and 4,000 inhabitants, of the city of York, in favour of catholic emancipation.

Mr. M. FITZGERALD withdrew his notice of motion which stood for to-morrow, for "recommending that the house of commons shall take such a course as may be best calculated to realize the policy in which the Union of Great Britain and Ireland was recommended to the Legislatures of both countries.

Lord CHANDOS said, that the professed object of the motion which had just been withdrawn was to re-discuss, as it were by a side-wind, the Catholic question, which had already been disposed of this session. Since the hon. member gave notice of his motion, he had changed his seat and consequently, upon the change of place, he had withdrawn his notice. Since the hon. member and friends had changed their seats, it appeared that they were no longer able to exercise their own discretion, as to the course they should pursue. (Hear, hear). Every motion which was likely to lead to discussion had been withdrawn since the change of place had occurred. The country would not be satisfied with such conduct. It would expect that the hon. gentleman opposite should act up to the principles which they professed whilst on the other side of the house. Unless they did so; the country, which once respected the name of English an Whig, would look upon it as contemptible and disgraceful.

(*Continued in the second Supplement.*)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDESDAY 12TH SEPTEMBER 1827

(Continued from the Sapplement.).

, hear.)

M. FITZGERALD said, he should be nxious, if the forms of the house permit- m, to offer some remarks upon what had from the noble lord.—(Cries of "Go on," he opposition.

MABERLY rose to say a few words wer to the noble lord, when

SPEAKER informed him, that Mr. erald was in possession of the house.

M. FITZGERALD then said, he pre- d that in bringing forward his motion, or bandoning it, he was at liberty to exercise own discretion, and was responsible to no . If, however, he was less responsible ny persons than to others, it was to the de- d and unqualified enemies of those for se interest he professed to act—(Hear, r). The hon. member was proceeding to y the right of any person to call him to ac- nt for what he thought fit to do in the exer- of his discretion as a member of parliament.

en

ir T. LETHBRIDGE rose to order. The member, he said had undoubted right to hdraw his motion without giving any ex nation of his motives for so doing. There s now no question before the house, and y further conversation would be irregular.

The SPEAKER said the hon. member (Mr. tzgerald) was unquestionably out of order ut he (the Speaker) ought to have called the oble lord to order in the first instance. Hear.). His attention, however, was occu- ed at the time by some questions proposed by members near the chair, and he did not hear what was passing. The house, perhaps, would ermit him to express his regret that the hon. bart (Sir T. Lethbridge) had not detected the disorderly proceeding till one side had been heard.—(Hear.) He had to entreat, that if he were expected strictly and rigidly to carry into execution the orders of the house, gentle- men would not be offended if he refused his at- tention to those who beset him with questions whilst business was going forward.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord BELGRAVE presented a petition from Chester, against the Roman Catholic claims. His lordship observed, that he could not concur entirely in the prayer of the Peti- tion, viz. "that no measure should be adopt- ed by parliament extending the power of the Pope" because he was satisfied, that to grant the claims of the Roman Catholics would dimi- nish, rather than extend, the power of the Pope in this empire. He hoped that the friends to emancipation would select the time they thought most favourable for renewing the discussion, with a view to some practical re- sult, and not merely for the purpose of decla- matory debate—(hear)

Sir H. HARDINGE.—I rise to take this occasion of remarking on what occurred a few minutes ago. I perceive that the Catholic question is to be sacrificed to a political object —(hear hear). We have recently had repeat- ed instances of the abandonment of motions relating to Ireland, of which notice had been given by honourable members, who used to sit on this side of the house. They have been posponed *sine die*; so that Catholic emancipa- tion is not, as the honourable baronet (Sir Francis Burdett) observed, the *sine qua non* question, but the *sine die* question; for now we find it is never to be brought forward— (hear, hear, hear) I have always voted for the Catholic claims, and I always shall vote for them: but I must almost despair of an opportunity of doing so, if I find the warmest friends of the measure, in March, declaring that nothing but repeated discussion can pro- cure success; and in May that success depends upon its not being discussed at all— (Much cheering). This is a contradiction, I, for one, do not know how to reconcile; and I shall be happy to hear any hon, gentleman make the attempt. On the 6th of March—the very last occasion on which the claims were discussed—I heard the right hon. gentleman, not now in his place, state, that if, in the womb of time (such were, I think, his words), there was a chance of success for the Catholics, it was to be obtained by repeated discussion only.—(Hear, hear.) Now we hear nothing but of a perfect abandonment of the Catholics and their just rights; and I beg leave to ask, what has happened between March and May to produce this strange and sudden alteration? Not two months ago, the now first minister of the crown asserted that the Irish people were kept in a state of persecution and op- pression I recollect were his words—and is it fit, let me ask, that he, and those who unaccoun- tably support him, after such a declaration, should refuse to bring forward a motion for the relief of the Irish people from such a con- dition?—(Cheers.) What has passed to-night is virtually a complete abandonment of their claims. Why hon. members who formerly opposed the right hon. gentleman should now attach themselves to his fortunes, God only knows, but the fact is so.—They happen to agree with the right honourable gentleman on one question, and only one—emancipation; they disagree with him on every other—(No, no, hear. hear, from each side of the house) and especially upon parliamentary reform— (Hear, hear); and yet they join him with as much zeal and eagerness as if there were not a simple point of difference between them— (Much cheering.) I now see an honourable gentleman enter the house, who has been spoken of publicly as the future judge-advocate, and I assert of him that for eleven years he has been constantly opposing a line of policy which he now comes to support—(Hear.) It is impossible that such a state of things should be permanent, and it is said that the present government is only provisional; but, whether it be or be not provisional, it is quite evident, that for some purpose of which we are not in- formed, the cause of the Roman Catholics is to be abandoned altogether. In good faith, in common consistency, in common decency, I call upon the honourable gentleman opposite to bring forward this question—(Hear, hear, hear.) Their own character, their character in the country, requires that they should ex- plain their motives. I know that no hon. mem- ber need answer the question if he does not choose it; but if he as all wish to stand well with the people at large, he must answer it, and must answer it satisfactorily for their good sense will not be put off with idle excuses, There is something suspicious, something monst- rous, in this union, and it ought to be explain- ed for the sake of consistency, and not because I or any other member ask the question. I just perceive the hon. and learned member for Winchelsea (Mr. Brougham) entering the house (hear, and laughter), and what did he state on the subject of the Catholic claims? On the first occasion when it was mooted in this house, after the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) came into office, he declared that the right hon. gentleman had been guilty of a monstrous piece of political tergiversation and truckling, in order to obtain his object—(Much cheering.) This was in the year 1823; and the reply of the right hon. gentleman was most energetical. I do not wish to repeat the words used, and to revive unpleasant feel- ings and agitation; but the statement of the hon. gentleman was, that the right hon. gen- tleman, now his right hon. friend, had given a monstrous specimen of truckling to get into office.—(Hear,) He Mr. Brougham blamed the right hon. gentleman for accepting office upon such terms, yet now he has done exactly the same thing himself. He has made some stipulation or order that the Catholic claims shall not be brought forward, because it seems it is not found so easy to overcome the difficulty of the coronation oath. For merly the Catholic claims were to be obtained by re- peated discussions; and now, because they are found objectionable in a certain quarter, they are never to be discussed at all. I believe that the right hon. gent. has found this out, and that he has now pledged himself to a par- ticular line of policy. I say then, that the Roman Catholics have been sacrificed to the desire of office, and that enough has already been done to alarm the Protestant and to de- ceive the Catholics.—(Cheers.).

Mr. M. FITZGERLAND—The house will perceive that I lent myself unwillingly to the interruption of the regular course of its pro- ceedings. If any hon. gentleman, favourable to the cause of emancipation, had asked me, in courtesey, out of the house, on what grounds I abandoned my motion, I should have told him, with the utmost pleasure, and I have now no objection to state them in a few words. My reason for withdrawing the motion on the measures expected to arise out of the union with Ireland (which motion I avow fully was intended to comprehend the whole Catholic question) was simply this—Because I consider it would be injurious to the Catholic cause to bring it forward. That I hold to be a sufficient motive; and if I wanted any confirmation of its sufficiency, I find it conclusively in the approbation of the Catholic body. (Hear, hear.) At the largest aggregate meeting repre- senting the feelings of the Catholic nobility, clergy, gentry, and the public, perhaps ever held, there was found only one individual to object to the proposition, that the discussion of the claims should for the present be avoided. (Hear, hear.) That is my justification, and an imperative consideration with me why I should not bring on my motion. That decision I consider completely controlling my opi- nion upon the subject, and no person professing zeal in the cause can, in common sense desire at this moment to press it forward. I leave it then for those who profess friend- ship for the cause, arraign the inconsistency of others, to account for their own consistency, in placing themselves in the ranks of its implа- cable enemies. (Loud cheering.) If it is sup- posed that there is any mystery or collusion on our part? We avow our realer feelings upon the subject most openly and unreservedly —and were it not an unreasonable interrup- sion of public business, I should not hesitate to state them at greater length. It strikes me that nothing could be more ungenerous or in- jurious than now to bring on a premature dis- cussion; and in giving this opinion, I speak the general sentiments of the Cathelic body (Hear, hear.) Although such would be my answer, if required in courtesy, I deny the right of the noble lord (Chandos), or any other man, whether sitting on this side of the house or that, to require me publicly to give the explanation. I deny it on parliamentary grounds; and if he presume to question my motives, give me leave to say that I deny it on other grounds. (Cheers), I should be glad to know whether I have not just as good a right to ask the noble lord why he has placed himself on that side of the house, as he has to demand of me why I sit on this? Why does he herd himself with the opposition of the government which he formerly so strenuously supported? Let me tell the noble lord, that I stand here because I wish to lend my sup port to that party which is most adverse to the sentiments he expresses. (Hear, hear). I can- not conceive a more imperious public duty than to resist that cabal to which the lord be- longs. (Loud cheers.) I stand here, further, to give my humble aid to an administration which, however, embarrassed by faction, I do be- lieve contemplates the general welfare of the empire (Hear, hear.) Above all, I give it my support, because I feel convinced that its real object is to promote the happiness of my own country, the dearest object of my affection. (Cheer). In my opinion, it would be mean and contemptible, by pursuing a middle course, to withhold due support from those who, in these times of difficulty, undertake the arduous situation of minister of the crown. I object to the extremely modern course of perverting every question into an attack upon ministers, and think it ought never to be permitted with- out an attempt to repel it. As far as I am concerned, I challenge any man to impute im- proper motives to my conduct during the twenty years I have been in public life; and I scorn any insinuation that may be thrown out against it, either by the noble lord or others, be they who they may.

A MEMBER, whose name we could not learn, said that he felt himself bound to oppose the present administration, as he was not at all satisfied with the explanation which they had given of their principles and intended con- duct. They appeared prepared to deceive both Catholics and Protestants; and if the Catholics should thus be driven to despair, then it might perhaps be apprehended that they would burst into open rebellion.

Lord HOTHAM was unwilling to remain altogether silent on the present occasion, as he thought himself in some measure called upon to declare his opinion, and the course of con- duct which he meant to pursue. Looking round him on all sides of the house, he thought that the Ministers were the men most worthy of confidence, and therefore he was disposed to place the fullest confidence in them. At the same time, he highly respected those who had resigned the situations which they had held as members of the former administration, and was sorry that any such charge as that of conspiracy should have been made against them. But although there was no conspiracy among them, who could say that there was not a tacit understanding as to the line of con- duct which they should adopt? From the time when that affliction began under which the Earl of Liverpool had unfortunately la- boured, who could believe that there was no communication between them on this subject, or at least a tacit understanding as to the man- ner in which they were to act? And if there was such an understanding between them, the motive could hardly have been any other than to endeavour not to compel certainly, but to induce his Majesty to abstain from placing the right hon. Gentleman opposite at the head of the administration. (Hear, hear.) His (Lord Hotham's) confidence was strong in the right hon. Gentleman, & certainly was not diminished by seeing him surrrounded and supported by the old and tried friends of freedom and liberality. He saw no incongruity in this at such, time as the present, when party diffsrences had been almost extinguished; and it was surely highly conducive to the best interests of the country, more especially in its present situation, that the ablest men in that house should work together for its welfare. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the Catholics, it was better to let the subject alone, until they themselves should think proper to come forward in their own course; and then upon that, and upon every other occasion, he was persuaded that it would appear that none of the advocates of liberty had abandoned their principles (Hear, hear.)

Lord ALTHORP thought it incumbent on him to take this opportunity of stating his opinion on the subject of the late ministerial arrangements. He had at first some doubts, on the subject, but was now prepared to state that these doubts had been completely removed. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible not to see that they had now a straight plain course be- fore them, which was one great benefit derived from the recent arrangements. He, and those who thought with him, had no other alter- native than to support those who, upon the whole, were liberal and enlightened sta- tesmen; or, by opposing them, to make way for the introduction into the administration of the country of Toryism in its most hideous form. (Hear, hear.) He had differed from the right hon. gentleman at the head of the administration on the questions of parliamenta- ry reform, and the repeal of the test and cor- poration acts, and he differed from him on these questions still. But he should be made, if he wished to throw the right hon. gentleman and his administration out of office on account, of that difference, when he could only have in their stead persons from whom he differed not only on those questions, but on every other. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the Catholic question, he had thought and still thought, that the emancipation of the Catholics ought to be brought forward as a government measure. But here again, if he were to succeed in turn- ing out the right hon. gentleman, he would only have in the places of him and his colleа- gues, persons who were on principle hostile to Catholic emancipation, and who would under any circumstances, refuse to make it a govern- ment measure.) Hear.)

Mr. COLBORNE concurred with the no- ble lord who spoke last, in the sentiments and opinions which he had expressed; and with respect to the finances, he agreed that every thing should be done for this year as quietly as possible, since the subject would probably next year be fully investigated by a committee of that house. He had always felt considera- ble confidence in the administration as recent- ly arranged, and that confidence had been not a little strengthened by the tone and temper of the late debates (hear, hear!). As to those who had retired from office, he thought it a matter of very little consequence whether they had resigned collectively or not; but they did resign either collectively or separately, and were not turned out; and, besides, it did not come with the best grace from them to dwell so much on differences of opinion among the members of the present administration, because it was well known what differences of opinion prevailed in the cabinet to which they them- selves belonged. With respect to what had been said by the hon. member under the gal- lery about the Whigs, it might be justly said, that for some years past the Whigs had acted a most honourable part. He regretted the tone and temper which had been evinced in the recent debates—whether proceeding from resentment or disappointment, or whatever other motive, he did not know—but he could not help observing, that where there was so much want of temper, there could not be much discretion (hear!),

Lord NUGENT—As some in that house had commenced a systematic opposition against the ministry, he hoped he might be allowed shortly to state the reasons why he supported them. His opinions on the Catholic question had been often mentioned, and he had ear- nestly desired that the ministry should stand pledged to bring forward the Catholic question as a government measure; but on looking round the cabinet, he saw no clear indications of any such pledge, and he had been prepared to oc- cupy his usual station on the opposition side; and it was not till Tuesday last that he had altered his intention, after he had heard the speech of the right hon. member for Oxford, the late Secretary of State for the Home De- partment. That speech told him that the right hon. gentleman considered the chance of carry- ing the Catholic question as an insuperable ob- jection in his mind to any government, and that whathe would consider as a good government must stand in some measure pledged to deny the Catholics what is was wise in policy and just in the name of God to grant them. He found that the right honourable gentleman could on- ly be satisfied with a government which stood pledged against the Catholic question. An ho- nourable gentleman had asked what was the bond of union between the reformers and the right honourable gentleman at the head of the administration. To this he replied, that the present opposition themselves were the bond of union, the principal bond of union among all those who supported the Catholic claims He and they who agreed with him had been twitted about Parliamentary Reform and the Test and

Corporation Acts. He was sorry that the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Administration had thought it necessary to declare that he would oppose the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; but his opinions on that matter remained unaltered, and he would always maintain those principles upon which he had acted when he sat on the other side. But the Catholic question was by far the great question of the present day, and therefore both he and his friends were deeply interested in the support of his government, the head of which was favourable to Catholic Emancipation. And on this account they were deeply indebted to Mr. Canning for the loftiness of his mind, and the soundness of his heart. In the meantime the present Administration had his full confidence, and he trusted would continue to act so as to deserve the confidence of the best and most valuable portion of the community.

Mr. MABERLY denied that the Whigs had abandoned any principle in the support which they gave to the new Administration. For himself, the repeal of the Sinking Fund act, and the dead weight act, and the various other financial measures which he had been in the habit of advocating, he should support as he had done; but he would not make those measures a means, or allow them to be made a means, of embarrassing the Government: on the contrary, feeling the confidence in that Government that he did, he would trust to it entirely through the present session: he should not only suspend his financial measures as regarded distinct and separate questions, but he would not even discuss a single estimate that might be laid upon the table. There was one suggestion, however, which he would throw out for the right hon. gentleman's consideration: he did not desire to have an answer to it; but he threw it out for the chance, that the right hon. gent. might turn it in his mind. If the right hon. gent, in the course of the next session would grant a committee to inquire into those subjects which he (Mr. M.) had been in the habit of discussing, he would then certainly carry him (Mr. Maberley) along with him, as he must of necessity be bound by the report of such a committee whatever that might be. The hon. gent. concluded by stating, that he should certainly vote for the question of reform in Parliament, and the repeal of the test act, when those questions came fairly before the House; but if they were brought forward for factious purposes, and to shake the standing of a ministry which was composed of all the talents of the country, he thought that they would be properly got rid of by moving the previous question.

The CHANCELLOR of EXCHEQUER—Although it had certainly been his determination to take no share in these discussions, thus incidentally introduced, yet it did appear to him proper to say a few words respecting the matters to which the hon. gent. who spoke last had adverted, before they entered upon the question (the shipping interest) regularly appointed for the night, and which had again been interrupted in order that the house might so far be aware of the intentions of government. The subject was one on which the public would be glad to receive an answer; and he therefore now stated that it certainly was his intention early in the next session, to propose the appointment of a committee of this house, to whom the consideration of the state of the finances should be referred—a committee similar to those which had been appointed for the same object three times by Mr. Pitt, and once in 1807 by Mr. Perceval and once, in 1817, by Lord Bexley. To that committee the revision of the state of the finances would be submitted; and he ought not to forget to mention, that it had been the intention of his noble friend (Lord Goderich probably) to make such a proposition this year, had it not been for the remarkable events which had lately occurred. At the same time, he had to express his confidence that the state of the finances was undergoing a gradual, slow, but perceptible amendment; and to whatever determination the house might come on this subject, after having it fully investigated by their committee, he thought the interests of the public would be best consulted by passing over the matter for this year as quietly as possible; and by abstaining from resorting to any extraordinary measures, or any thing that might occasion much agitation and speculation. He had only further to say, that he would on Friday next move the supplies in the committee of supply for that day; and that, if no particular reason to the contrary intervene, he would submit to the house the financial statement, before Whitsuntide. When the supplies should be actualy moved, then would be the time for those whose loyalty to the King and zeal for the public service had induced them to propose the stopping of the supplies, to bring forward that proposition (Hear, hear); and not when the only motion before the house was, that the question of the supplies should be postponed. He hoped that, without further delay, the house would now proceed to the question for the night, and not keep so many people waiting without, in that state of anxiety which, under the circumstances, they must at this time naturally experience.

Lord MILTON hoped that he might still be permitted to say a few words, the design of which was to express his grateful satisfaction at the intention of the right hon. gentleman to refer the state of the finances of the country to a committee of that house. This was a measure which was now imperiously demanded; and unless the right hon. gentleman could, with the aid of that committee, find means to make the revenue commensurate with the expenditure, or the expenditure with the revenue, the calamities of the country, instead of being relieved, would be greatly aggravated. His noble friend near him (Lord Althorp) had exactly expressed his sentiments with regard to the present Government, and in what his noble friend had said he full concured.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN had no hesitation in saying, that it was his wish to support the present Government, and hoped that their measures would be such as to enable him conscientiously to support them. This much he thought it desirable for him to state, being one of the representatives of the capital of the kingdom.

Sir H. HARDINGE did not understand the mysterious and shuffling manner in which the Catholic question was attempted to be smothered.

The petition was then ordered to be printed.

Colonel DAVIES withdrew a notice of his which stood on the order book for Wednesday next, for the passing of a resolution—that in future the estimates of the year should, previously to their being printed, be referred to a select committee.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

Mr. PEEL adverted to what he had stated on a former evening, that he would postpone, from that day, the notices which stood relative to the bills for consolidating the crimin l law in order to give an opportunity to the gallant general opposite (Gascoyne) to bring forward a question immediately interesting to the shipping concerns of the country. He was now ready to do as he had promised. He had informed his right hon. friend (Mr. S Bourne), who had succeeded him in the home department, that he was perfectly willing to take any course with those bills that might be consistent with his wishes—(Hear, hear, hear). He had told him that he would either continue the management of them through their remaining stages in that house; or if his right hon. friend chose to take that duty on himself, he would give him every assistance in his power—(Hear, hear.) His right hon. friend thought that as he (Mr. Peel) had been occupied several months in preparing the clauses, it would accord better with the public interest, as it would probably meet the general concurrence of the house, if he contained to superintend the bills—(Hear, hear, hear). He assured the house that he would undertake with the greatest pleasure, both now and at any future period, that or any other task, having for its object the simplification and consolidation of the criminal code, and the mitigation of severity in the administration of the law. (Hear, hear). Every exertion he could render for that purpose would be given with the same devotion as if he had remained responsible for the conduct of the Home Department. (Hear, hear.) He should not name a distant day for resuming the progress of those bills, but one sufficiently distant to enable him to have the services, not only of his right hon. friend, but of the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals. He could not avoid adding the expression of the gratification he felt on having received from a noble and learned lord (Tenterden)—at whose elevation to the peerage he cordially rejoiced and who had contributed, as he had before stated, so materially with his assistance in framing these bills—a declaration that, if it pleased the House of Commons to send those bills to the House of Lords, he (Lord Tenterden) would willingly take charge of them there. The right hon. gentleman finally named Monday, the 21st, as the day to which he would postpone the orders standing for this evening.

The orders of the day were then read for the further consideration of the reports on the Larceny Laws Consolidation Bill, the Remedies against the Hundred Bill, the Malicious Injuries Bill, and the Larceny Laws' Repeal Bill, which are severally postponed till Monday the 21st instant.

Foreign News.

PORTUGAL.

(From the Lisbon Gazette.)

BULLETINS.

"The Royal Palace of Ajuda.

April 27.—"Her Highness the Infanta Regent, has suffered for some days, under an intermittent bilious fever, accompanied by hysterical affections and having experienced considerable improvement on the seventh day of the illness, and the days immediately succeeding, nothing occurred till the eleventh day, when the fever was worse, and there were two fits; for this reason, a consultation was held by the Physicians of his Royal Household; and on the same day the fit did not recur, in consequence of which, it is hoped that improvement may continue."

WAR-OFFICE.

"*Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir*—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that tranquility is entirely restored in this place.

"This morning, I attacked the rebels, who were lodged in the Costina da Esquiva, the redoubt of the Cascalno, and the bastion of Concecao. They kept up a fire of musketry, grape, &c. the result of which I shall communicate in detail to your Excellency: and also the killed and wounded of the troops, &c. The Infantry, No. 9, did not join the rebels but conducted itself in a manner above all praise. God preserve your Excellency.

"*Elvas, April* 30, 1827, 9 P. M.

"To the most illustrious, &c. CANDIDO JOSE XAVIER.

"CARLO FREDERICO CAULA,

(A true Copy "RODRIGO PINTO PIZARRO.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 1.

"His Excellency J. C. DE SALDANHA OLIVEIRA E DAUN, Minister of War, being recovered, has to-day resumed his functions at this Office.

"CANDIDO JOSE XAVIER,

(A true Copy "RODRIGO PINTO PIZARRO."

LISBON, MAY 1.—We learn from Captain Caldeira, of the 3d Regiment of Cavalry, arrived this morning from Elvas with despatches for the Government, bringing word of the revolt of the 8th Regiment of Infantry (a corps hitherto highly esteemed) which on the 29th assembled in the Square, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the officers finding it impossible to restrain the men. This licentious soldiery broke out into seditious cries, and were followed by the rabble, obliging the loyal troops to oppose them. As soon as the Brigadier General Bento da Franca was informed of the shameful proceedings of these rebels, he ordered the 3d Regiment of Cavalry to mount, and putting himself at the head of it, proceeded to put down the rebellion; but seeing that the 3d Regiment of Infantry, and the 3d of Artillery had taken part in the mutiny, he resolved to retire, forcing one of the gates, and enthusiastically crying "Don Pedro IV, for ever!" This brave Officer, Major Raivoso, Captain Caldeira, and other worthy Officers, forming the troops without the fortress, continued to repeat their patriotic exclamations, and the enthusiasm of the soldiers rose to such a height, that they defied the rebels to come out and fight them. General Caula was employing the means which he still possessed to put down the mutiny, which appears to have commenced with the pretext of their pay being in arrear.

Some corps of the Garrison of this capital have already received orders to march to Elvas, and the command of them is said to be given to the brave Conde de Villa Flor.

We know that the English brigade of of the Guards, which was at Cartaxo, will pass the night in the Alhandra, and is to arrive in the Capital on the 3d.

These reports which have been vaguely circulated to-day, have excited only indignation at the negligence of the Administration, which is thus left at the mercy of the factious, without ability to prevent, without power to repress them, unable to read in the past or to foresee in the future.

In the excess of this most just indignation, the public went so far as to conceive ideas of premeditated treason, or criminal connivance of certain persons with the rebellion. To dispel these (in our opinion) unfounded suspicions, and to tranquilise those who are alarmed, we had the satisfaction to announce, that his Excellency General Saldanha has assumed the post of Minister of War. Providence, which has not yet forsaken us, brings among us at this moment of danger the man who possesses the confidence of the public, and that of the KING and of the Regent. All alarms are dispelled by this happy event. Let us hope—Let all the Portuguese hope, that his Excellency will assume in the Portuguese administration the same noble and resolute attitude that the illustrious CANNING has just assumed in that of London, and that he will thus save the Crown and the nation from danger.

We will add a Question—was the Amnesty which has just been granted, advisable proper or merited.

The affairs of Spain remain in the same unsettled state. It is said that Ferdinand's chief object is now to obtain the consent of our Government to withdraw the English troops from Portugal, if the French do the same from Spain. The Apostolicals, it is believed, have not given up all hopes of upsetting the new Portuguese Constitution as a proof of which they are stated to have distributed 120,000*l.* as bribes among the Chambers at Lisbon. This seems probable enough, as none of the rebels have been yet brought to punishment at Lisbon. The brave Villa Flor had arrived at Lisbon but was coolly received. In the Cortes, Senor Magalhaes moved that the Chamber should take into consideration an Address to the Princess Regent, requesting her to place the Administration in the hands of persons who had not lost the confidence of the people. This motion was carried by a majority of four—the numbers being 49 and 45: but the immediate urgency of its consideration was not carried at the same time. On this occasion the friends of the Ministry played off a dexterous trick upon the Opposition, previous to the time of voting. A part of the scheme was, the rumour that the Regent had anticipated the motion by dismissing the Ministers. The other part of it was the fabrication of a list of the new Ministry, in which the name of Magalhaes, the Conde de Linhares, and Gerad appeared. The same kind of report was kept in active circulation up to the day of voting upon the motion, and the cry was but too successfully raised against the ambition of of what it called *the English Bench*, which is that of the Deputies, the most distinguished for their eloquence and Constitutional sentiments.

From the French Papers to the 8th May which have reached London—the accounts from Madrid seem contradictory. Some of them state that the insurrection in Catalonia was entirely appeased, whilst others maintain that despatches had been received from the Marquis of Campo Sangrado announcing that a fresh armed band a thousand strong had appeared in the Environs of Olot, and that the soldiers sent to clear and pacify the Country were treated by the people as Enemies, and assassinated the moment they ceased to march or act in mass. In some parts of the mountains the inhabitants are said to have deserted their houses at the approach of the Royal troops, as they did in the War against Napoleon.

Lisbon, May 2.—"The greatest excitement has prevailed here there last 24 hours, in consequence of the news from Elvas. The 8th Regiment of Foot has revolted—a regiment on which the greatest dependence had been placed in the late Campaign, which they fought gallantly. Couriers were sent off on Sunday to order the Regiment of Guards at Cartexo to come to Lisbon in all haste."

"*Elvas, Monday April* 30, 4 P. M.—"Yesterday four Companies of the 8th Regiment of Foot revolved, and attempted to proclaim DON MIGUEL. They expected to be joined by the Artillery, but were opposed by them in Praca; they were surrounded by the 5th Foot, 3d Cavalry, and part of the Artillery, with three field pieces. They fired blank cartridges over their heads, when they were persuaded by their Colonel to retire to their barracks. Aftes this, all was quiet till about day light, when we were disturbed by the firing of Artillery. They had risen to get possession of the Esquinagate. In the night a reinforcement had arrived from the 1st Caçadores and the 5th and 8th Cavalry, from different parts. The Caçadores dislodged them from the Fort. After pretty smart firing they got in front of the Royal Arsenal and Artillery, where commenced a considerable firing for about an hour and a half. They had possession of the Convent of Paulistus. One Friar was killed, another made prisoner. The number of Troops on either side killed or wounded, for me to say, would be foolish, as every report I hear is different. The official account that goes by this mail will give more information, but there must be many. The peasants were more determined than the troops, women joined, crying "Viva Don Miguel."

"There has just arrived a number of Artillery for them, the gates have been thrown open and it is said more troops are expected from Portalegre.

Half-Past 4, P. M.—"A consultation of Ministers has been held this afternoon, and the *George the Fourth* has been detained two hours in order to convey the result to the English Government. I am informed, that the Princess D. M. FRANCISCA BENEDICTA, grand Aunt of Don Pedro, has consented to accept the Regency, in case of the demise of the PRINCESS. General Clinton and Sir Charles Brooks, Adjutant General, arrived in Town yesterday. In addition to the Guards and Lancers, two of the Brigades of the Artillery at Villa Franca are ordered to march to Lisbon. Every one seems astonished that not a word is said in the Gazette of what has been done with the mutineers at Elvas.—Whether any have been made Prisoners, or all made their escape."

"At a late hour last night (10th May) we received by express the Etoile of Wednesday. The Etoile states, as if officially, "that the visit of the Emperor Don Pedro to Europe, of which some Journal had spoken, would not take place." Accounts from the Frontiers of Poland, speak confidently of a speedy termination of the War between Russia and Persia.

Madras Govt. Gaz. August 30.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh leave no doubt of the determination of the Russian Cabinet to come to a decisive arrangement with the Porte, relatively to the affairs of Greece. They affirm also, that the Russian Minister of War has sent eventual orders to the General commanding the divisions stationed from Choczyen on the Pruth, to Czerskasy on the Dnieper. It is thought that, to put an end to the tergiversations of the Divan, this mass of troops, which amounts to above 100,000 men, will be concentrated on the Pruth. Such a measure cannot fail to produce a great

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sensation at Constantinople, and must dispose the Porte to consent to an arrangement with Greece, and to conform to the stipulations agreed upon at Akermann, especially in what relates to Moldavia and Wallachia.

France.

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL OF TUESDAY.]

JOY OF FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 23.—The great news which intoxicates every true Frenchman with joy, and saddens every Jesuit, is a truly electric spark—it spreads into every corner---into the markets---it is the subject of conversation with all the agricultural labourers; in cities it infallibly causes illuminations. It will not even be said that the great cities of France have waited for *orders from the Journals*. or the example of the capital, to manifest the joyous enthusiasm. The burst of delight took place spontaneously at the first news of the memorable Ordonnance, the fulfilment of which has been inflicted on M. de Peyronnet by the Royal wisdom. In all the letters we receive, and which will multiply every day in proportion as the effect of the news shall be propagated in a greater circuit, we read of nothing but bonfires and shouts of gratitude to the Throne from the People, who embrace each other in the streets on announcing the great news—of sudden reconciliation between men whom some shades of difference in opinion divided, but who unite in attachment to Constitutional Monarchy and aversion for Jesuitism, and for the party without talent and without shame which has fixed itself on our revenue, and which would support itself there as on a landed estate.

Letters from Lyons state—"The explosion of public joy has been here the same as at Paris. It is now eight o'clock at night; the news has only arrived a single hour, and all the public buildings and private houses are brilliantly illuminated. The Place des Célestins particularly, has not a single window which does not bear marks of the general felicity. An immense crowd fills the streets; and each person congratulates the other at meeting. The commercial houses and manufactories of the Quartier des Terreaux, the Cafés, the office of the *Journal du Commerce*, were remarkable. The office of the Gazette, and the house of M. Rusand, the printer and treasurer of the Pope, remained in darkness, as if to cast a shade on our happiness."

The inhabitants of Mans have been no less sensible to the withdrawal of the law *d'amour*, and the disappointment of the Keeper of the Seals. Nothing was heard throughout the City, on the arrival of the courier, but shouts and benedictions on the King. The inhabitants of the country particularly expressed their joy at the triumph of a freedom which guarantees every interest.

The delight has been no less at Dametal, where the Commissary of the *gens d'armes* seemed to mark the houses which were illuminated; but, says our Correspondent, they would have done better to mark those which were not. The joy has also been general at Renes. What a pity the Count Corbiere could not have been a witness of it! He could form an idea of the spirit reigning in this city, where France much regrets that he did not stop. We are awaiting M. de Peyronnet's news from the country.

At Troyes, says the *Journal de l' Aube*, the news of the withdrawal of the law arrived at six o'clock in the morning, and the delight which it caused immediately became general. In the evening, the city was generally illuminated.

At Nogent, the pleasure was no less lively, the musical amateurs formed a serenade before the printing and bookselling establishments in the city.

A great number of the Members of the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, among whom were M. Lafitte, lately elected, and M. Benjamin Constant, were invited to the last levee. Viscount Chateaubriand, who had not made his appearance at the Palace since his dismissal from the Ministry, formed also one of this party.

The Morning Chronicle.—April 27.

The following is an extract of a letter from Paris, dated Tuesday, received by the French Mail:—

"It is impossible to conceive the emotion created through this city yesterday, when the people read the Royal Ordinance for disbanding the National Guard. There has been no step taken since the return of the Bourbons any thing like so obnoxious; and, indeed, many persons say, that even during the reign of Napoleon, no measure of his equalled this in desperation and folly. On the 16th ult, when the review of the troops of the line took place at the Champ de Mars, the King was received by the soldiers and the people with a sullen silence. scarcely a single voice uttering a cry of 'Vive le Roi!' It is said, that on his return home that evening, he was convinced this want of attachment to his person was to be attributed to the law then in progress, restricting the liberty of the press, and the immediate recal of this obnoxious measure was determined upon. When the news promulgated, as you are already aware, the people manifested the greatest joy, and the illuminations were as general as they ought to be in London on the retreat of the late Ministers,

"A notification had been previously made, that the King would review the National Guards on Sunday last; and, in the meanwhile, the Opposition Papers were inviting their fellow-citizens in arms to a grand muster on the occasion, thereby testifying their love for the step he had taken relative to the Law of the Press, and their detestation of the Ministers who would have forced such a measure, if they were permitted, by the assistance of the bayonet. Every tailor in Paris was in requisition to complete the regimentals; and accordingly, a larger body of the force assembled on Sunday, at the Champ de Mars, than had been seen for many years before. The registered force of the National Guards is estimated at 50,000, but, from the avocations of this class, being chiefly Shopkeepers, one third scarcely ever assemble. On Sunday there were at least 20,000 of them under arms, and the number of spectators were full 200,000. Through the whole line, as well as by the people, the King was received by acclamation; but, unfortunately, a few of the privates of the 7th Legion cried, 'down with the Minister.' The King, as you will see, reproved them, and ordered them out of the line, whilst the comrades of the marked soldiers testified their disapprobation of the hasty step of his Majesty. On the same evening a Council was held at the Palace, which lasted till midnight, and there the odious step was decided, which has petrified the whole of Paris. The next morning, the Guard (National) at the Palace, was marched off without their colours, or beat of drum, and this is the reward of the enthusiasm which they manifested toward their King the day before. Neither throughout yesterday or to-day have soldiers been seen as usual in the streets. The whole armed force is ordered to remain at their respective Barracks, to be ready, at a moment's warning, in case of any commotion, and troops are marching from the environs of Paris to reinforce the garrison. This morning the Guards were relieved at the Palace, with closed gates, which is quite a novel circumstance; the Court-yard of the Thuilleries being heretofore as open to the Citizens as the Parade at St. James's. The Guards were double to what I have seen them on former occasions. In the course of yesterday the Funds fell 1¼ per cent."

The law for destroying the liberty of the press in France has been abandoned by the ministers, and great rejoicings have ensued in consequence. The Jesuits and Ultras are open in the signs of their disappointment.

A great event has occurred. A Royal Ordinance has dissolved the National Guard of Paris. That guard was composed of the select inhabitants of the capital. It has existed for a long series of years, and has rendered immense services to order and to Royalty. Its lines have twice protected peace within and without, against the movements of foreign invasion and anarchy, Twice has the restoration appeared amidst its ranks, protected by its acclamations, supported by its devotion, and some times defended by its arms. This Guard, truly national, is no more. A Royal Ordinance has treated it like the army of the Loire; it is dissolved.

The *poste* of the National Guard at the Tuilleries was relieved yesterday by the Royal Guard, and all the others by the troops of the garrison of Paris.

Some of the National Guards have sent their uniforms to the Greek Committee, requesting that they may be accepted as clothing for the Greek troops.

The National Guard of Paris consisted altogether of from 48,000 to 50,000 men; but those most disaffected to the Government had long since declined to serve, and the 15,000 or 18,000 who still did duty were, if not altogether favourable, the least hostile to our legitimate Princes. They were commanded by men whom the Government had chosen; and there is little to be feared from troops when you have the officers on your side. This disbanding will have a bad effect in the departments, where the public mind is no less exasperated than here; and, to add to the evil, the troops of the line are not to be relied on. The quarters of the troops are changed every six months, to prevent them from getting too familiar with the inhabitants.

CITY, Friday Evening, May 4.

It appears that many of the letters delivered by the French mail of this morning have been opened; and the same has been observed with respect to letters received from Paris by way of Havre: so that it is evident that the police of Paris has been on the alert, and suspicious of the tone likely to be adopted in the epistolary communications to this country, relative to the affair of the National Guard. The letters delivered by the mail are those of Monday, when the irritation and alarm at the events which had just occurred had not had time to subside. One of them states, that during the review of the National Guard, a park of artillery, loaded with grape-shot, was concealed in the court of Military School; and that a strong detachment of the Royal Guard was also placed in another part of that building. A report of this kind had spread very currently through Paris on Monday evening, and had excited the most lively indignation.

PARIS, MAY 10.—"The *Florence Gazette* contains a private letter from Egina, of the 2d of April, which says that on the 30th of March the Turks were completely defeated before Athens, by Karaiskaki and Geneo Colocotroni.

"The other Journals, the *Moniteur* included, are almost wholly filled with the debates in the Chamber of Deputies.

Brussels papers contain a speech, said to have been addressed by Lord Cochrane to certain Greek Deputies, which we subjoin:—

"Hydra, March 21.

"The following is what Lord Cochrane, on his arrival, said to the Deputies of Hydra, Spezzia and Hermione;—'Europe contemplates, with joyful participation, your noble exploits: it does not fear that you will be again subdued. I am come to co-operate with you in your deliverance. I leave behind me, in Europe, powerful and generous men, who are ready to succour you. The steam-boats will soon be here. The several committees will send you money and provisions. The only thing that I fear is, the discord which I hear prevails among you. I will not listen to what any of the parties say. I only tell you, and announce to you, that if you think fit to agree together, and to act in unison with me, Greece will be delivered, and that in a short time. By acting otherwise, you will be ruined, and I shall soon forsake you.' Lord Cochrane then announced the speedy commencement of the naval campaign."

The *Journal of Geneva* announces that Lord Cochrane, immediately after his arrival at Napoli, proceeded to Paros, where the National Assembly is sitting; and that he afterwards declared the fortresses occupied by the Turks in a state of blockade.

The Times May 4.

Express from Paris.

At two o'clock this morning we received, by express, the *Paris* journals of Thursday, with the *Etoile* dated Friday, May 11.

(From the *Etoile*.)

"DRESDEN, May 5.—"His Majesty the King of Saxony has just expired after two days illness.

"The day before yesterday dispelled the hopes which were entertained the day before. After a very disturbed sleep, it was evident that His Majesty's strength was gradually decreasing. His situation was such, that it was several times thought His Majesty had breathed his last. About two in the afternoon the fever increased, and a complete atony followed. The agony came on at seven in the evening, and His Majesty expired at a quarter past seven this morning.

"On the 2d May His Majesty had heard mass in his apartments, and endeavoured to dispel the fears of the Queen.

"This event has excited general consternation; the troops are now taking their oath to their new Sovereign."

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